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NOT FOR RESALE

February Jobs Data Signal Fast Growth In U.S. Economy

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy continued to zip along in February, churning out 289,000 new payroll jobs and knocking the civilian unemployment rate down to 5.1 percent, the lowest level in almost 15 years, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Coming on the heels of a 415,000 increase in new jobs in January, some analysts predicted the report could cause the Federal Reserve to raise short-term interest rates again, since its efforts so far have done little to slow the economy.

Other analysts said the central bank, which has raised key short-term rates by nearly 1 percentage point in the past two months, will wait for a while to see the impact of the earlier rapid increase in rates. Investors, worried by the prospect that continued strong growth will add to inflation pressures and by the possibility that the Fed will further tighten its squeeze on money and credit, reacted negatively. Interest rates rose across the board after the report, as did the dollar, while the Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.29 points to 2,282.14 at the close.

The dollar jumped on the U.S. jobs report. Page 11.

The 5.1 percent seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February, the lowest since a similar rate in May, 1974, was down from 5.4 percent in January. The rate had slipped to 5.3 percent in October and December.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics, cautioned that the decline in the unemployment rate could be reversed, since a significant portion of it involved groups whose jobless rates can be volatile.

For instance, a sharp drop in unemployment among workers of Hispanic origin, from 8.4 percent to 6.8 percent, accounted for about two-fifths of the drop in the national rate, she told the Joint Economic Committee.

But other parts of the report tended to confirm that the gains were real, she added. The average length of a spell of unemployment fell from 12.7 weeks to 12.1 weeks last month and the median duration slid from 5.7 weeks to 5.3 weeks. The latter figure means that half of all unemployed workers have been without a job for less than 5.3 weeks, while the other half have been without work longer than 5.3 weeks. For both these measures, the February levels were the lowest since 1980.

Meanwhile, of the 6.238 million people looking for work but unable to find jobs, only 10 percent had been out of work for more than six months, down from 11.1 percent in January.

"It was a good deal stronger report than I expected," said Lyle Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association. "I have been arguing that the economy will slow down, probably in the second quarter," he said. "This report shakes me a bit."

Long-term rates, which have a much greater influence on business investment decisions and on housing purchases and construction, have risen far less than short-term rates.

"The American home buyer is not really getting the effect of this tightening by the Fed," Mr. Gramley noted. "Mortgage rates have increased only a little."

U.S. Offers Third World Debt Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, responding to growing instability in Latin American countries straining under heavy debt loads, on Friday unveiled a new strategy emphasizing debt reduction to deal with the problem.

The new approach was outlined in a major policy address by Treasury Secretary Nicholas P. Brady, who called for a "great cooperative effort" among all nations to resolve the debt crisis which has occupied the world for the past seven years.

Japan, which has been seeking a way to use its vast financial resources to help solve the Third World debt problem, immediately praised the plan and pledged its financial support.

"Our objective is to rekindle the hope of the people and leaders of debtor nations that their sacrifices will lead to greater prosperity in the present and the prospect of a future unclouded by the burden of debt," Mr. Brady said.

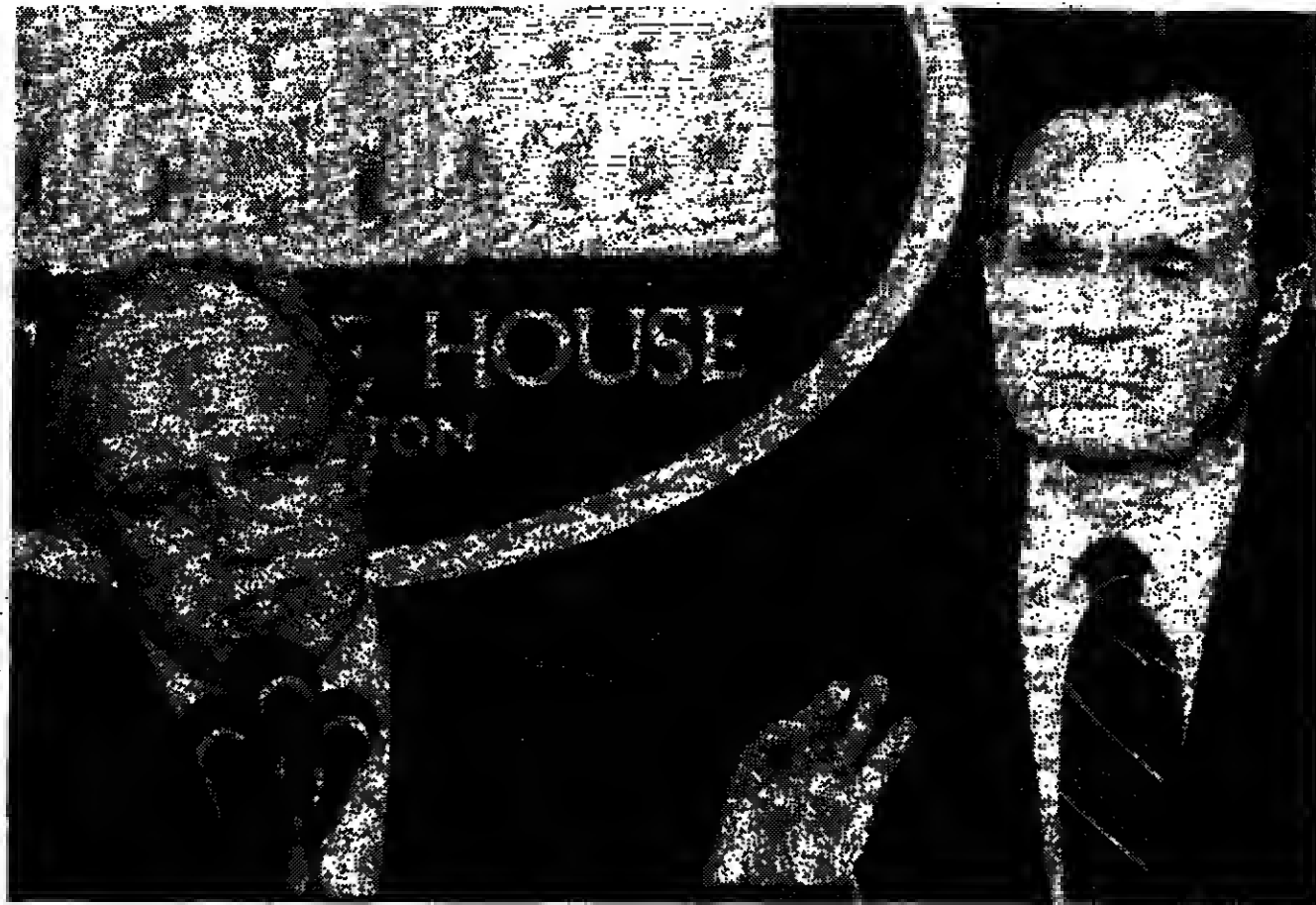
The plan envisages establishing pools of money from existing resources of the 151-nation World Bank and its sister organization, the International Monetary Fund, and using them to reduce debt and guarantee interest payments of debtors.

The pools of money could be used to collateralize debt for bond exchanges that would involve a significant discount on outstanding debt, Mr. Brady suggested.

The administration plan is a response to critics both in debtor nations and major industrialized countries who have been calling on the United States to go beyond the debt policies of the Reagan administration and the then Treasury Secretary, James A. Baker III.

The so-called Baker plan, un-

See BRADY, Page 15



Dick Cheney speaking at the press conference after he was nominated as defense secretary by President George Bush.

Bush Selects Congressman, Dick Cheney, For Pentagon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, moving swiftly to recover from the Senate's rejection of John G. Tower as defense secretary, said Friday he would nominate Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming to head the Pentagon.

Mr. Bush hailed the six-term congressman as a "widely respected man of principle" who has served the country with distinction.

The selection marked the first time that Mr. Bush asked a sitting House or Senate member to serve in his administration, something he had said he would not do.

Mr. Cheney, 48, was chief of the White House staff during the administration of President Gerald R. Ford, and has served in the House since 1978. He is the No. 2 Republican in the chamber.

Mr. Bush said at a White House news conference that his aides had conferred with the Senate Democratic leadership about the nomination, and he indicated that he did not expect any problems in Mr. Cheney's confirmation.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, said of Mr. Cheney just before Mr. Bush announced the nomination: "He's tough; that's what we wanted, a tough, tough, tough guy. I think it's good. He has a lot of experience."

Referring to his complaints over the process by which the Senate rejected Mr. Tower, Mr. Dole said, "This time it will be a confirmation, not an execution."

Mr. Bush made no direct reference to the struggle over Mr. Tower as he presented his choice. But he

said, "Look, that's history" when asked later about it.

"As of today, Dick Cheney is the best and proper choice," the president said.

The first question put to Mr. Cheney on Friday when Mr. Bush introduced him was about his health.

Mr. Cheney suffered heart attacks in 1978 and 1984. He underwent heart bypass surgery in August 1988 after a third attack. He returned to work three weeks later.

He said he had checked with his cardiologist before accepting Mr. Bush's offer of the appointment, and was assured that his health posed no barrier.

Mr. Bush praised Mr. Cheney as someone who had struggled with a budget, become familiar with defense issues as a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, knew the topics of arms control, strategic defense policy choices and Central American policy.

"He's a thoughtful man, a quiet man, a strong man," Mr. Bush said. Mr. Cheney said he was delighted. He said Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, were old friends.

"I am glad to be part of the team and eager to get to work," he said.

Mr. Cheney was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, and attended elementary and high school in Casper, Wyoming. He went to Yale for a master's degree at the University of Wyoming and worked on a Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin.

His first Washington experience

See CHENEY, Page 5

Egypt Said to Move Ahead on Poison Gas

By Michael R. Gordon

and Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Egypt has made a major effort to improve its ability to produce poison gas by acquiring the main elements of a plant from a Swiss company, Swiss and U.S. officials say.

The Egyptian effort poses a difficult test of the Bush administration's desire to combat the spread of chemical weapons.

A senior administration official said the administration's efforts to stop the proliferation of chemical weapons applies to all nations, not just countries like Libya and Iran

with whom the United States has had hostile relations.

But the official also called Egypt a "pivotal country in the region."

The administration has not yet decided how to handle the issue in a nation that would play a central role in U.S. efforts to encourage a peace settlement in the Middle East, the official said.

According to Swiss and U.S. officials, the main elements of a plant that can be used to make poison gas were delivered to Egypt by Krebs AG, a concern based in Zurich.

Swiss and U.S. officials said they believed the plant would be installed at Abu Zaabal, north of Cairo, and is part of a military-

industrial complex that is also scheduled to be moved to a new site.

A Swiss Foreign Ministry official said his government had "reason to believe" that the plant was intended to make poison gas.

He declined to provide details, citing the need to protect intelligence sources. Some experts believe the new plant would be used to make Sarin, a nerve gas.

The Swiss official said the state secretary in the Swiss Foreign Office, Klaus Jacob, had sent a letter to Krebs last week demanding that the company sever its relationship with the project.

The Swiss official said his government took the action after Egypt declined to provide assurances that the plant would be used for civilian purposes. He said Egypt declined to say which chemical would be produced at the plant.

[In Brussels, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt denied his country is assembling Swiss-made parts that could be used to create a chemical weapons plant at Abu Zaabal, The Associated Press reported.]

"This is the first I've heard of it," Mr. Mubarak said. "We are against chemical weapons and, of

See EGYPT, Page 5

After Tower Struggle, Will Scars Mar Bush's Four Years?

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Talk of bipartisanship collided with the reality of a divided government in the fight over the confirmation of John G. Tower, leaving President George Bush and the Democratic-controlled Congress with no clear path to a productive relationship in the months ahead.

For the president, said Stuart E. Eizenstat, who was President Jimmy Carter's chief domestic policy adviser, this defeat was part of the "price for not being able to convert his personal landslide into a party victory" in Congress.

Mr. Eizenstat believes that first impressions count. Perceptions of Mr. Car-

ter's presidency, he said, were colored to the end by problems that arose during his first year in office, while a string of victories by President Ronald Reagan his first eight months enhanced his reputation for years.

If that is true, then the painful defeat

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Bush suffered Thursday when the Senate refused to confirm Mr. Tower as defense secretary could have lasting implications for his presidency.

Some Republicans had Mr. Carter on their minds as they urged the leader of the majority Democrats in the Senate, George J. Mitchell of Maine, to take

steps to patch things up between Senate Democrats and the Republican White House.

"I would hope that whatever happened to President Carter, no matter who is to blame for it, is not repeated with respect to President Bush," Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, told Mr. Mitchell.

For one reason or another, the Carter administration came unglued. And I do not want that to happen to President Bush.

Mr. Mitchell replied by assuring Mr. Danforth that "this represents no effort to be harmful to the president or to disrupt what I hope will be a good working relationship."

This first major clash between Mr.

Bush and the Democrats in Congress demonstrated that the political climate he has inherited differs substantially from that Mr. Reagan found eight years ago. And that suggests Mr. Bush will have to move even more carefully to get his way.

Where Mr. Reagan had control of the Senate because it then had a Republican majority and a working majority in the House, at the beginning of his presidency, Mr. Bush faces a Congress that saw the Democrats strengthened in the 1988 election.

Mr. Bush "misjudged his relationship" with the Congress, said Richard Moe, who was chief of staff to Vice President

Walter F. Mondale during the Carter administration.

"In his desire to contrast his style with that of his predecessor," Mr. Moe said, "he's sought to build it all on personal relationships. But when it comes to an issue like this — or any other major issue — it's the fear factor that counts most. There's no fear factor with this president."

Mitchell Daniels, who served in the Reagan administration, said the new administration would "need to administer a little pain — never publicly — otherwise the Democrats will trample all over them."

Mr. Daniels said there was a "perma-

See BUSH, Page 5

Kiosk Jetliner Crash In Ontario

TORONTO (UPI) — An Air Ontario jet carrying 69 people crashed into thick woods Friday shortly after takeoff from Dryden, in southwestern Ontario, and officials said there appeared to be only about 20 survivors.

The Fokker F-27 jet, carrying 65 passengers and four crew members, crashed about a half-mile from the end of the runway in Dryden, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the Minnesota border.



Ahmed Jibril's Palestinian group says the U.S. envoys it held were carrying surveillance devices. Page 5.

General News
U.S. researchers scored a blow in the battle against the common cold. Page 3.

Business/Finance
Eastern Airlines hopes the U.S. bankruptcy code will allow it to trim operations and get back in the air. Page 11.

Dow Jones	
Down 9.29	
1,882	1,882
1,778	1,778
129,426	129,426
6,315	6,315

Polish Pact Stirs Doubt Over Communist Rule

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

WARSAW — As the Polish Communist Party agreed this week to create an upper chamber of parliament, in free and open elections, some may have wondered whether the party was not preparing the first installment in its own graceful exit from the political stage.

Voting for the upper house is to be free, Solidarity says it was assured, and although seats in the lower house, or Sejm, are to be apportioned by prior agreement at the next elections in June — 65 percent to the Communists and their allied parties, 35 percent to the opposition — Solidarity let it be known that four years hence it would insist on free elections for the lower house, too.

Free elections for the upper house, or Senate, were conceded by the government in exchange for Solidarity's acceptance of a six-year presidency that would almost

certainly fall to the present leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The president's sweeping powers in foreign and military affairs would presumably be subject to a liberal voting arrangement will

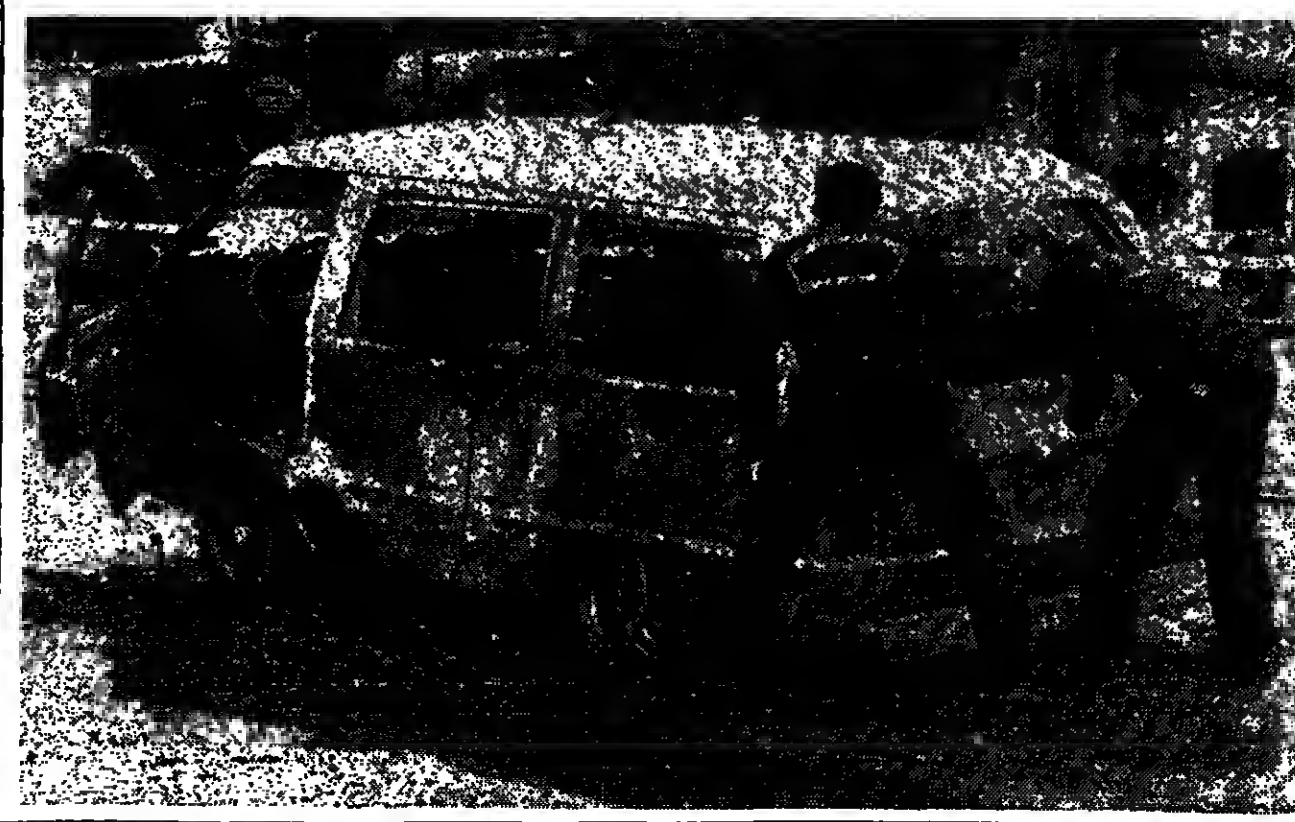
NEWS ANALYSIS

arouse among Poland's Warsaw Pact allies.

The whole package had one West European ambassador missing over a hypothetical situation four years from now in which an opposition-controlled parliament would be forced to share power with the Communist-appointed president, much along the lines of the political cohabitation of the Socialist president of France, Francois Mitterrand, with the conservative majority in the French National Assembly in the mid-1980s.

Diplomats and even some seasoned Communists pointed to the

See POLAND, Page 2



Wife of Skipper Of Vincennes Escapes Bomb

Police officers examining a van driven by Sharon Rogers, who escaped unhurt after a bomb destroyed the vehicle Friday in San Diego. She is the wife of Captain Will Rogers 3d, who commanded the guided missile cruiser Vincennes, which mistakenly shot down an Iran Air jetliner last year, killing all 290 aboard. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. Security in San Diego-area naval installations was increased.

The Associated Press

Into the Albanian Time Warp, Armed With Soccer Balls and Potatoes

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

TIRANA, Albania — A window that has been shattered to most of the world for 43 years, Albania opened itself this week to some 50 journalists accompanying England's national soccer team on a two-and-a-half-day visit.

The brevity of the stay was dictated by British suspicions about Albanian hospitality and comforts: The England team pronounced this a case of "last plane in, first plane out" and brought its own peeled potatoes to an agricultural country.

When the potatoes were unloaded at the airport, Albanian officials could only stand and stare. Indeed, people in general seemed to do an enormous amount of that, as if sighting aliens from another planet.

Perhaps the visitors represented just that: Albania's isolation and dedication to Stalinism appear to have produced a people curious about outsiders, quaint in a time-warped fashion,

locked in an era before cars and computers ruled the pace of everybody else's lives. (Tirana must be the only capital on Earth where one can hear the water fountain from 50 paces away, hear the chatter and laughter and greetings between humans undisturbed by engine noise.)

The abiding impression was of Albanians as unworriedly anything but unfriendly.

There were constant, unobtrusive attempts by the Albanian Foreign Office to fill the visitors with a surprising richness of local produce and wine and to stuff them to the bloating point with propaganda.

While sportswriters are hardly the best messengers for government-to-government dealing, Ilia Zhulati, a Foreign Office press official of deadly solemnity, took the microphone on bus travels and bent our ears during private dinners to spell out the gamut of Albanian policy toward any and every nation.

Comrade Zhulati, 41, represented the unyielding nature of the Albanian life force. "I cannot in two and a half days make you a communist," he said. "But you cannot change me either. You cannot convince me Stalin was bad or Hoxha was not a great man."

Albania's survival on its own terms is the product of a people's will to go it alone in this Balkan republic of three million people (with some two million more in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo and another million ethnic Albanians in Turkey, the Soviet Union and the United States).

It occurred even to sportswriters that our presence — after previous visiting teams had been shorn of accompanying reporters or fans — had ulterior purposes. Not the least of these may be that Albania is preparing to court new trading partners.

Perhaps, too, it is hoping to launch a major tourist industry. The country has 270 miles of Adriatic coastline and new, enormously expen-

sive museums and cultural buildings in the capital. They cannot have been built merely to enrich the populace, most of whom have no transport across their vastly mountainous landscape. More logically they are meant to lure Western currency, just as the few trinkets in two Tirana tourist shops are for sale for dollars, not Albanian leks.

Visitors quickly glimpse the country's mixture of harsh insularity and unmolested self-sufficiency: Our charter plane glided down over snow-capped mountains and there, just off the runway, were anti-aircraft guns and grazing sheep.

Tales of endless body searches, of confiscation of such publications as Harpers & Queen, Vogue and the International Herald Tribune were waited aside by the most cursory of baggage checks.

Mercedes-Benz buses, although more basic than those in the West, waited and with them Mercedes jeeps crammed with plainclothes police escorts. Nearby stood a posse of 15 or so

small boys and men wanting to exchange cigarettes for soccer team badges.

On the road we were immediately held up behind dinky carts. Women were sowing in the fields and tilling by hand. Barren foothills were speckled with military pillboxes, like concrete mushrooms, reminding us of reminding Albanians of the perceived threat of invasion.

The Hotel Tirana, new and modern, stands over the city's main square, a 100-room palace compared with the British horror tales of austerity. Its rooms have modern showers and toilets and Philips television sets that work.

We settled in during a broadcast of English lessons, couched in 1950s simplicity. From the window, the square below, scrupulously clean of litter, was full of people milling around on foot or bicycles.

Leaving the hotel alone at night, a visitor noticed hundreds of youths and men just stand-

See ALBANIA, Page 5

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

China Fails in Tibet

Since 1950, China has shown Tibet the rawest face of imperialism—destruction of thousands of monasteries, suppression of the Tibetan language and culture and widespread settlement by Chinese colonists. This has resulted in the death of perhaps a million Tibetans.

Although repression has eased somewhat in recent years, Tibetans are still not reconciled to their harsh Chinese overlords. Beijing's reversion to brutality in the last year and a half has prompted increasingly violent protests. China this past week was forced to declare martial law in Lhasa, the capital, a compelling demonstration that its policy of absorbing Tibet has not succeeded.

Tibetans are a distinct people, with their own religion and culture, and have been largely independent of China through much of their history. But they suffered the world's indifference when they were invaded in 1950. The United States, like other countries, accepts Tibet as an integral part of China. It recognizes the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled leader, as a religious figure without political authority. The State Department routinely deplores Chinese brutality in Tibet, but be-

lieves that any stronger action would be viewed as provocative by the Chinese and hence would be counterproductive.

The United States can hardly advocate the independence of Tibet. That would cruelly encourage Tibetan ambitions of political autonomy, which China would fiercely resist. And the U.S. interest in a closer relationship with China is overriding. But protests about Chinese behavior in Tibet do not have to be confined to mild displeasure. The Dalai Lama, breaking with more radical colleagues, has sought to open negotiations with China, without seeking independence.

Tibet was on the agenda for George Bush's recent visit to Beijing, but after his protest, if any, China felt that it could suppress the uprising with impunity. The least the State Department can do is acknowledge that the Dalai Lama has political standing in his country and support his request for cultural and religious autonomy. China's interest, too, lies in recognizing that its ugly adventure in Tibet will prove an increasing international embarrassment unless it reaches an accord with the Dalai Lama.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Now Down to Work

Now, with any kind of luck, the Bush administration can begin. The Tower effect cast a shadow over almost all President Bush's 50 days in office. The battle produced a few heroes and some serious casualties. But the damage need not be permanent, if all sides turn quickly to urgent tasks postponed during the long weeks of bitter debate.

For George Bush, the task is to nominate a strong secretary of defense quickly and finish building a team capable of managing foreign affairs and national security. For Congress, the task is to summon the courage to put itself to the same stiff tests of ethics and propriety to which the Senate, painfully but rightly, subjected John Tower.

For both Congress and the White House, the task is to repair relations. George Mitchell, the new Senate majority leader, who managed his troops with such skill, sounded precisely the right note hours before the vote: "I want unambiguously to say that this doesn't represent an effort to be harmful to the president. I hope and believe we can work together on important issues."

The Tower fever will inevitably reinforce the notion, now popular in Washington, that Mr. Bush's young administration is already in terminal decline. Indeed, the president himself felt compelled on Tuesday to trot out statistics showing that he was filling key posts and offering legislative proposals just as fast as his predecessors had.

The statistics don't mean a lot more than the loose talk about "drift" that inspired them. Mr. Bush has sent to Congress his version of a new federal budget; he has forthrightly faced up to the savings and loan crisis, and has begun work on environmental problems long ignored by Ronald Reagan.

Still, both his agenda and his team are

scarcely complete. His secretary of state, James Baker, has been traveling in Europe and meeting the Soviets without benefit of advice from key advisers of his own choosing. Mr. Baker has promised the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, that the administration would complete its review of negotiations on long-range nuclear weapons by the end of April. That is seven weeks from now; it would be useful, to say the least, to have a defense secretary in place to contribute to that review.

If Mr. Bush can be inspired by defeat, the Democrats in Congress can demonstrate integrity in victory. The architect of that victory was Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Originally disposed, like most of his colleagues, to confirm a former Senate colleague, Mr. Nunn bridled at reports of Mr. Tower's conflicts of interest and excessive drinking. He has since been attacked almost daily with charges of partisanship and worse, especially by Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader. But there is no evidence to suggest that Mr. Nunn conducted his investigations unfairly. Indeed, what he did took considerable political fortitude.

Having held John Tower to high standards, Senate Democrats would now demonstrate their integrity by leading an effort to establish conscientious standards for Congress. They could begin by tightening the laws on campaign contributions, limiting the outside income of its members and imposing restrictions on the revolving door of former congressmen. These measures offer a clear test of whether the Senate Democrats possess principle to match their piety.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Eastern in Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy will buy time for Eastern Airlines, according to its management, to begin rebuilding its operations. But it is another indicator of the bitter and implacable spirit that both sides of this strike bring to it. Putting the company into bankruptcy is not a decision that suggests any willingness to entertain the routine kind of down-the-middle compromise. In this head-on collision, both sides are playing for all or nothing.

While the company tries to keep a few planes in the air in the hope of slowly expanding its flights, the union is equally busy. Its goal is not a wage settlement but an Eastern Airlines no longer under the control of Frank Lorenzo, the chairman of Eastern's parent corporation, while Mr. Lorenzo and Eastern use the bankruptcy laws to hold their creditors off, the union will be using that time to try to organize a buyout putting Eastern into other hands.

Both sides see this strike not as the conventional pulling and hauling over a little more money but as a struggle for survival. Mr. Lorenzo and management clearly believe that if they lose this strike they will have lost their ability to run the company. The union believes that if it loses it will face into impotence throughout the airline industry. After Mr. Lorenzo used the bankruptcy laws

in his successful strategy to shed Continental Airlines' union contracts, Congress substantially rewrote those laws. But while the changes would make it much harder for Mr. Lorenzo to repeat the Continental maneuver, it would apparently not be impossible.

Neither side is willing to return to the situation that prevailed before the strike. However it ends, there will not be the familiar ritual of pickets laying down their placards and trooping back to the same jobs for the same employer with slightly better wages and job guarantees. Eastern certainly does not seem to envision that. Its president, Paul Baker, speaks of "a smaller but certainly revitalized and certainly viable Eastern Airlines" that its owners intend to organize now under the protection of bankruptcy. At the same time, the union says it will have its buyout proposal ready shortly.

And who will be the winners? Possibly nobody. A great many of the strikers say that they are taking a stand against a management which, they claim, has routinely resorted to tactics of deceit and intimidation. Management argues that it is dealing with an intractably uncooperative union. Both are prepared to take high losses—and the losses for both sides are rising.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Tibet: Evading the Problem

Of the two million Tibetans living in Tibet, the majority are farmers quite contented with their present lot. It is mainly those living in the cities, and Tibetans abroad, who are clamoring for independence. With their monopoly of power, the authorities in Lhasa can easily suppress the protesters. But at what costs? Beijing would merely be doing what it has done in the past three decades—postponing the problem. Right now, only a small number of Tibetans are caught up in this fervor. They are no doubt drawing inspiration from the "people's uprising" which occurred recently in the Philippines, Burma, the Soviet Union and elsewhere. Violent suppression of these protests could well have the effect of widening the base of support for the independence struggle in Tibet.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

Britain: Tolerance Required

(Muslims in Britain) have not merged their culture and still less their religion. They were not expected to. Nor perhaps can they realistically be expected emotionally to match modern Christian tolerance. But what they must do is legally to accept British tolerance. Not the least advantage of a written constitution is that under it such an obligation would be explicit. Anyone becoming an American citizen swears allegiance to the whole constitution of the United States. This obviously does not solve all problems of individual behavior, but it establishes a framework of authority. We cannot immediately create a British constitution, but we can proclaim that an analogous acceptance of British law and British liberties is expected by all who wish to live in this country.

—Roy Jenkins, The Independent (London).

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More Warming Would Bring a Food Crisis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Trade negotiations among the United States, Europe and other major powers are predicated on the idea of getting rid of food surpluses. But Lester R. Brown, guiding light of the Worldwatch Institute, says in an interview: "This may be a false premise. The real problem is likely to be shortages."

Worldwatch's annual "State of the World" reports have raised public consciousness on the relationship of environment to global survivability. The current volume suggests that 1988 was a watershed for the environment and the public's concern about it. A notable event was the hot summer in much of the Northern Hemisphere, which may have confirmed fears of global warming caused by rising levels of "greenhouse" gases.

The warming effect could severely hurt farm production, especially in the hardest-hit latitudes of central North America and central Asia. In 1988 the drought-damaged U.S. grain harvest was below the level of consumption for the first time in history. Americans are enough to cause a reduction of inventory, and none was left for export. The harvest was only around 190 million metric tons, against a typical 300 million tons.

Mr. Brown and John E. Young write that in any other year "such exceptional heat and dryness would be dismissed as an aberration, a meteorological quirk." Given the greenhouse-effect scare, however, they wonder what the future holds for American farmers and countries that normally depend on America for much of their food supply. Even without the greenhouse effect, there is

little doubt that a threat to global food supplies is at hand and is likely to get worse. Against an annual increase of 86 million persons, there is an annual worldwide loss of 24 billion tons of topsoil.

The "grain shock" problem has two causes. One is the continuation of high birthrates, representing a failure to deal with the need for family planning, especially in the Third World. The other is the steep drop in production of grain, the staple that accounts for half of the world's caloric food intake when consumed directly and a sizeable part of the remainder when consumed indirectly as meat, milk and eggs.

Between 1950 and 1984, according to Worldwatch, grain production increased sharply, allowing for a 41 percent increase in per capita consumption. The world was said to be "swash" in grain. But the surge in production (a response to a doubling of grain prices in 1973) was achieved by plowing erodible land that should never have been plowed, and by overpumping for irrigation purposes, which drew down water tables.

Those excesses are coming to an end, and as a result grain production is falling. In the last two years, world reserves have dropped from the highest level to the lowest since World War II. At the start of the 1989 harvest, grain stocks were equal to only 54 days of consumption, compared to 101 days at the start of the 1987 harvest.

The central question, Mr. Brown says, is:

"What are the odds that North America will experience another severe drought in 1989?" In past history, the odds would have been against two bad drought years back to back. But if the greenhouse effect is really in progress, we could see a series of hotter summers. Mr. Brown admits that no one knows for sure. But he points out that in any case the global future of agriculture is bound to be shaped by existing environmental trends and limitations on resources.

In Africa and some other poor regions, land erosion is leading to the abandonment of entire villages, "which are surrendering to the sand." If, on top of these disasters, the buildup of greenhouse gases leads to more hot summers like 1988, "hunger and malnutrition will spread."

Mr. Brown guesses that to save the planet from the damage to the ozone and from other environmental degradation would cost the major countries about \$150 billion a year in addition to what they already spend—or one-sixth of the present \$900 billion annual global military budget.

He does not kid himself about the chances for such a commitment. It would take, he told me, "a mobilization effort like the allied powers put into effect in 1940 after Pearl Harbor."

Could there be an environmental Pearl Harbor? "Another drought this year, and by September there will be frantic bidding for our remaining grain reserves," Mr. Brown says. That could mean inflation in the United States—and starvation in the Third World.

The Washington Post

Making Aid Work: AID Should Target the Poor

By Roy L. Prosterman and Timothy M. Hanstad

SEATTLE — A detailed evaluation of American economic aid programs that we recently published indicates that the U.S. Agency for International Development is using barely one dollar out of four (excluding the special programs for Egypt and Israel) in ways likely to help the poor in recipient countries. Our less detailed impression of the aid programs of other industrial democracies suggests that few of them do better.

We do not wish our findings to add to the state of critical reports intimating that a new agency or mode of aid-giving is needed. The central paradox is that, although only a small fraction of U.S. economic aid is spent in ways that effectively help the poor (as the governing legislation requires), AID clearly has proved capable of designing and carrying out projects that significantly benefit the poor.

This is reflected in the vast differences in program quality from country to country. At one end of the scale are countries such as Thailand and Haiti, where it appears that 85 percent or more of the money that AID commits in 1989 will be spent on projects that genuinely help the poor. At the opposite end are a series of countries, such as El Salvador and Somalia, where that share falls below 10 percent.

Our field experience persuades us that these differences are due largely to what local AID mission directors decide to push for. The recipient governments are generally open to a range of possibilities, especially where the aid is in outright grant form, as U.S. aid now overwhelmingly is.

A secondary cause is the decision in Washington—usually made at the State Department, not at AID—to use substantial amounts of the scarce economic aid resource as "cash transfers" or general balance-of-payments support, essentially useless for grassroots development purposes. But AID is not the IMF; and the resources it commands, while inadequate to make any significant dent in the debt problem or at the macroeconomic level, are demonstrably sufficient, when properly focused and targeted on the poor, to help several hundred million people in the Third World become productive, healthy and largely self-sufficient between now and 2000. Such targeted interventions set the stage for continuing economic growth which is both broadly based and sustainable.

What is needed is not wrenching change but a set of specific "second generation" legislative improvements in the U.S. aid program that will make full use of the knowledge of what works. If other industrial democracies were to follow a parallel course of improvements—initially in their country-to-country aid programs, but ultimately in aid channeled through international institutions like the World Bank as well—it would be possible to end, by 2000, the worst manifestations of poverty in the Third World.

The needed improvements, in brief:

- Make a basic commitment to use at least half of U.S. economic assistance resources in a manner likely to have a substantial positive effect on the poor.

- Expand the specific "project" approach, in which resources are used for a defined undertaking to assist a targeted group. Strictly limit the amount of aid that can be spent on general "balance of payments" support—in effect, on bailing out the commercial banks.

- Focus on a much more limited number of countries. Concentrate at least half of the major economic assistance account ("development assistance") on no more than five countries. Given the limited resources, the United States must draw the line between those countries where it funds a set of mutually reinforcing efforts large enough to matter, and those where it is simply showing the flag.

Japan Is Long on Yen, Short on Experts

By Robert M. Orr

TOKYO — During Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's recent visit to Washington, the new Bush administration played down Japan's military role and "burden sharing." Instead, to the relief of the guests, it was suggested that foreign aid was the most appropriate way for Japan to fulfill its global responsibilities.

This year the projected \$11.4 billion in estimated disbursements should make the Japanese foreign aid program the largest in the world. The aid white paper that the Japanese Foreign Ministry published last year admits that, like Japan's indus-

trialization in the last century, "catching the West" was one of the underlying reasons for supporting dramatic expansion of the aid budget. Now that that goal has been accomplished, it is time for Japan to reform and make serious efforts to reform and streamline the system.

While aid volume has soared, the system and the number of personnel have changed very little in 15 years. As aid expenditures increased 5.2 times since 1977, spending per staff person expanded 350 percent. In other words, while in 1977 aid spending was \$1.56 million per staff person, it reached \$5.34 million in 1988.

Taken together, Japan disbursed more than \$700 million in 1987. Including the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) plus Japanese Embassy personnel working on aid policy, there are only 20 individuals responsible for administering the entire program. In contrast, in 1985 the United States while at American aid experts plus 69 local employees on hand to implement a program of a little more than \$57 million.

Furthermore, the Japanese aid program employs virtually no development specialists. Those who have the most experience in developing countries normally come from consulting and trading companies. With the dearth of government development hands, it should come as no surprise that the private sector has had a key role in the aid program.

With the tremendous influx of funds in recent years, the OECF, which is largely responsible for yen loans, admits that it has a serious problem in identifying worthy projects. Yet strong pressure has been put on the OECF, with its 36 overseas offices, to spend these aid budgets.

Despite sincere government efforts to improve project evaluation, this also remains a weakness.

The combination of these problems means that the program is sometimes ripe for scandal. One of the strengths of the Japanese aid program until now has been public acceptance of ever higher spending levels. Public revelations of mispent aid funds could be damaging.

Thus, persistent calls in Washington for Japan to formulate even larger aid budgets do no one any favors. This includes Japan's poorest recipients, which have difficulty absorbing the avalanche of aid funds.

What is needed now is to strengthen the various mechanisms of collaboration with Japan so that Tokyo can take advantage of the much longer aid experience of Western donors, while at the same time compensating for the very real aid shortfalls, especially in the U.S. program. There are consultations, but they should be intensified. This ought to be regarded

time in the field, using their expertise to jointly and effectively administer those projects with local officials, and not be buried at their desks with unnecessary paperwork.

In sum, our finding is that even if the amount of aid resources cannot be increased, striking advances can be made in helping the poor and achieving broad-based economic growth, not through radical program change but through a highly realistic and realistic set of legislative and administrative adjustments.

The writers, development specialists at the University of Washington School of Law, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



On Israel: A Sensible Speech

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The vice president of the United States makes one of the more important and sensible speeches on the Middle East heard in public for a long time. The country reacts pretty much the way the farmer did when he saw a camel for the first time. He shook his head, said there was no such animal and walked away. Quayle? J. Danforth Quayle? He was hardly anybody's choice for vice president except for his wife, his parents and George Bush. Like just about everybody I know, I had a fit. All right, one speech, even a dozen speeches, does not invest in him the experience he should have had to be selected. But that is a pretty silly reason not to pay attention to what the man next in line for the presidency has to say now that he has the job.

These are some of his major points in a speech last month in Florida:

1. The Palestine Liberation Organization is an umbrella group that includes organizations publicly committed to terrorism and Israel's destruction. In Yasser Arafat's own organization, some of his lieutenants flatly contradict his peaceful protestations and are not challenged. Mr. Arafat himself threatens the lives of Palestinian leaders who want to achieve a peaceful accommodation with Israel.

2. The PLO charter calling for Israel's destruction has not been revoked. The U.S. government must be very careful about coming to a conclusion on Mr. Arafat's real intentions.

3. The Palestinians should participate in deciding their own future and Jordan must have a role. But an independent Palestinian state will not be a source of stability or peace.

4. The responsibility for compromises rests with the parties involved. The United States will not pressure Israel into accepting a "precooked solution."

5. By the "gritty standards" of some of Israel's neighbors, 400 people killed in the Palestinian uprising may not be "staggering." Far more Palestinians have been killed by Arabs than by Israelis.

6. But Israel is judged by and judges itself on Western democratic standards. Therefore the status quo on the West Bank is clearly unacceptable.
7. The Israelis are preparing new initiatives. The United States encourages them while opposing one-sided condemnation of Israel and believes as strongly as ever in the mutuality of Israeli-American security and political values.

There was skinny news coverage, some stories focusing on Mr. Quayle's comments about the unacceptable status quo on the West Bank. "Quayle Criticizes Israel! Is there anybody in his right mind who thinks the status quo is acceptable?"

It was a commonsense speech. Israel should put something substantial on the table. But Israelis would be suicidal to accept a Palestinian state now. Under present Palestinian leadership, it would become a springboard for the next stage in the phased elimination of Israel.

Mr. Quayle was not enthusiastic. I am told, about the decision made in the last days of the Reagan administration to recognize the PLO. But in his Florida speech he was not trying to imply criticism of a decision accepted by his own administration. He did want to call attention to the dangers of a drift toward creation of a Palestinian state.

The speech, before the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was approved by the State Department and the National Security Council. Mr. Quayle had expert help writing it; he would have been a fool not to. But he shaped it. It reflected his own beliefs and attitudes and hopes about the Middle East and American policy toward it.

That important—as is the fact that he chose to say so. Western and American journalism, is full of Israel-bashers eager to use the Palestinian uprising as a lever to turn American opinion and policy against Israel, which they have longed to do for decades. Suddenly the Israel lobby we have been told for years is so strong and sinister in Washington does not seem all that powerful, does it?

Vice President Quayle will not determine American policy, obviously. The Bush-Baker strategy in the Middle East is still forming. If the decision one day is to go against the interests of the American-Israeli alliance, Mr. Quayle will be unable to hold the fort. But he did make a carefully prepared speech that laid out some truths that are no longer quite fashionable. That is in itself more than some vice presidents manage to do during a whole administration, when you think of it.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Eiffel Tower Rights

PARIS — The Council of State has decided that the Eiffel tower now in process of erection is a part of the public domain until the close of the Exposition, when it becomes the property of the City of Paris, subject to the right of M. Eiffel to charge admission fees for a certain term of years. M. Eiffel not having expressly reserved a right to reproduce models of his tower, he has no such right, and accordingly cannot transfer it to anyone else.

1914: Suffragette Slasher

LONDON — The famous painting by Velasquez, "Venus With the Mirror," in the National Gallery, was attacked by Miss Mary Richardson, a Suffragette, with a meat chopper yesterday (March 10) and seriously damaged. The woman examined the picture a few moments intently and then produced a meat chopper from beneath her cloak and dealt the picture a terrific blow, which she repeated six times.

In a statement prepared before the event the woman said: "I have tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the Government for destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history." The National Gallery has been closed until further orders.

1939: Czechs Quell Revolt

PRAQUE — A new crisis in Czechoslovakia, threatening the country with civil war, broke out today (March 10) as Czech troops marched into Slovakia to repress a separatist movement, while Bratislava, the Slovakian capital, was placed under martial law. The crisis was precipitated by the dismissal by Prague of the Slovakian Cabinet early this morning, which was followed by the arrest of Mr. Joseph Tiso, the Premier, and some of his Ministers. Shortly after, martial law was proclaimed in Bratislava, and Czech troops occupied all the strategic centers and roads in Slovakia.

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On Israel
A Sensible
Speech

U.S. Envoys Were Seized Near Base, Group Says

By Patrick E. Tyler
and Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Two U.S. diplomats held for eight hours last week by Palestinian guerrillas were carrying surveillance "devices" when they were captured near a commando training base in Syria, the Palestinian group said Friday.

The U.S. Embassy in Damascus declined to comment on the March 3 incident involving the group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, or to identify the envoys.

[The Syrian Foreign Ministry identified the diplomats as the U.S. military attaché, Colonel Clifford Ward, and his deputy, Peter Seibert. Agency France-Press reported. It said they were arrested after they photographed positions held by the guerrilla group outside Damascus.]

[They were apprehended while carrying maps and zoom lenses "in an area they should not have entered," a ministry statement said.]

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the United States had urged President Hafez Assad to take action against the group "to ensure there is not repetition of such incidents and that it ends its activities."

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command is led by Ahmed Jibril and is opposed to the policies of the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

A spokesman for the group, Anwar Raja, said that Mr. Jibril was not available to comment Friday. But he confirmed that the U.S. diplomats were seized outside what he said was a training base on the eastern outskirts of Damascus.

Western sources in Damascus suggested that the base had been of interest to several foreign embassies, whose military attaches monitor Palestinian guerrilla activity.

While the group did not specify the devices allegedly carried by the diplomats, a spokesman said he believed these included a camera.

Last week, Mr. Jibril vowed to carry out the order by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian spiritual leader, that Salman Rushdie be killed for his book "The Satanic Verses." Muslims consider the novel blasphemous.

Mr. Jibril's threat was condemned by Washington, and the State Department called on Syria to prevent it from being carried out.

Also of concern to the West is Mr. Jibril's possible connection to the bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight on Dec. 21 that killed 270 people over Scotland.

Mr. Jibril has denied involvement in the bombing. But he recently told a U.S. television network that members of one of his cells, which was broken up in October by the West German police, possessed barometric pressure devices that could be used to blow up airplanes.

EGYPT: Poison Gas Capability (Continued from page 1)

course, don't make any such factories. [Mr. Mubarak spoke after meeting with senior European Community officials, including Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, as part of a European tour to win support for an international Middle East peace conference, which Israel opposes.]

The Swiss official, who has responsibility for nonproliferation issues, said Switzerland had raised its concerns with the United States last year, hoping that Washington would use its leverage with Egypt to ensure that President Mubarak would provide assurance that the plant would be used only for civilian purposes.

"When you ask whether Switzerland or the United States has more leverage with Egypt, the answer is obvious," the official said, alluding to the \$2.3 billion in military and economic aid that Washington provides annually to Egypt.

But a U.S. official said Switzerland had been slow to demand that Krebs sever its connection with the project in Egypt.

"All the stuff there now," the official said, "is too late." The U.S. official asserted that the Swiss have been aware of American concerns about the Krebs role in the project for several years.

Another American official said the United States had recently conveyed its concerns to Egypt about the project but added that it was not yet clear what, if any, effect that would have on Egypt's presumed plans to upgrade its chemical-weapon capabilities.

That official asserted that the recent Swiss action reflects sensitivity about the role that West European concerns have played in spreading chemical weapons after the dispute over the Libyan chemical weapons plant.

The president and managing director of Krebs, Hans Rudolf Weber, said in an interview that the company had agreed to the Swiss government request to discontinue its relationship with the project.

Mr. Weber said the company had never knowingly helped a country develop chemical weapons. "We have never to our knowledge planned or aided in the planning or sold a plant which could produce poison gas or chemical weapons," he said.

The Swiss official said his government first received reports that Krebs might be involved in a pro-

U.S. and Asia Are Devising a Strategy Against Soviet 'Peace Offensive'

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Anticipating further reductions in Soviet military activities in Asia and the Pacific, the United States and its allies in the region are developing a common strategy for dealing with a Moscow "peace offensive."

Western diplomats said Friday that the strategy being discussed by the United States, Japan, Australia and other nations was intended to maintain solidarity as the Soviet military threat was seen to recede. Among other things, efforts are being made to establish an Asia-Pacific forum for economic cooperation.

Moscow, by lowering its military profile in the region, has allowed economic and political differences between non-Communist countries in the region to show through more clearly, Asian officials said.

U.S. officials said that a major component of a Pacific policy agenda being drawn up by the Bush administration was the need to reconcile U.S. security commitments with growing economic competition between the United States and dynamic East Asian trading nations led by Japan.

Admiral Huntington Hardisty, commander of the Pacific fleet, said recently that the United States should intensify consultations with allies and friends in the region to develop "a more coordinated approach to dealing with the evolving nature of the Soviet presence in the area."

These consultations, he added, should be broadened to include economic issues so that the United States and its allies avoid "bashing one another and engaging in trade wars."

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore said in a recent interview with a Taiwanese editor that U.S. trade problems with Japan and the newly industrialized countries of East Asia — South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — were suppressed in the past by the need to meet a common enemy.

But now, non-Communist nations in the western Pacific "must expect very few concessions for ideological reasons of competition with the Soviet Union," Mr. Lee said.

As a result, Mr. Lee added, there would be greater pressures on these countries from the United States "over trade imbalances, political developments, human rights and so on."

In a speech last week in Honolulu, Richard L. Armitage, the U.S. assistant secretary of state-

designate for East Asia and the Pacific, said the policy agenda of the Bush administration must incorporate a program of economic security based on free and fair trade.

Describing this as "a major new American priority," he told a National Defense University symposium that the United States should seek a greater share of investment and trade in the Pacific.

U.S. trade imbalances with East Asian countries "have already led to four straight years of real cutbacks in our defense budget," Mr. Armitage added.

Officials of Japan and Australia, which have separate defense treaties with the United States, said that both countries and South Korea were canvassing Asian nations on what support they would give to establishing an Asia-Pacific forum for economic cooperation later this year.

Shigeo Muraoka, deputy minister for international affairs in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said in Singapore on Thursday that the forum would try to reduce trade barriers, open channels for investment and increase economic assistance in the region.

Initial members of the group, he added, would be Japan, the United States, Canada, South Ko-

rea, Australia, New Zealand and countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Mr. Muraoka was in Malaysia on Friday to discuss the plan before going to Thailand, Indonesia and Hong Kong.

Western diplomats said that the easing of tensions in East Asia as the Soviet Union restores friendly ties with China, and after persuading Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia, was also tempting non-Communist nations in the region to cut defense spending.

However, the United States, which must reduce its budget and trade deficits, is insisting that these nations do more to share the cost of maintaining regional security.

Daryl Arnold, the U.S. ambassador to Singapore, said recently that countries that were "prospering under the protective umbrella of the American military presence should absorb more of the costs of that protection."

The United States would be negotiating with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and other ASEAN countries "on ways to make this happen," he added.

At the defense symposium in Honolulu, Admiral Hardisty said that Soviet troop cuts and other Asian initiatives announced by Mikhail S. Gor-

bachev since 1986 had caused some Americans to "think that an opportunity for the U.S. to pull back its Pacific forces has arrived."

Noting that Moscow had recently announced substantial troop cuts in Europe and on the Chinese border, he said he would not be surprised to hear of further cuts in the Pacific.

But he cautioned that even if such reductions occurred, they should not be followed by "major drawdowns" of U.S. forces deployed in East Asia and the Western Pacific.

He said that a third of U.S. foreign trade was in the Pacific, where the United States also has seven of its 10 mutual defense treaties.

"Our forward deployed forces are the glue that binds those alliances together," he said.

Rear Admiral Thomas A. Brooks, director of U.S. naval intelligence, told a congressional committee in Washington last month that the Soviet Navy had scaled back submarine production, reduced operations of the Pacific fleet and maintained vessels in port for longer periods while reducing their time at sea.

He contended, however, that even with the cutbacks, the Soviet Navy had grown more effective because only obsolescent vessels had been removed from the fleet.

CHENEY: Congressman Selected to Head Pentagon

(Continued from page 1)

was as a congressional fellow, 20 years ago. He worked under Donald H. Rumsfeld in the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty agency of the Nixon years, and as a staff assistant in the Nixon White House in 1971, and as assistant director of the Cost of Living Council in 1971-73. It was the agency President Richard Nixon created to battle inflation.

In the House, Mr. Cheney fought for aid for the Nicaraguan contras and fought on the floor against one of the most powerful Democrats — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee — to make a tax-revision bill closer to President Ronald Reagan's designs than Mr. Rostenkowski would have preferred.

Mr. Cheney's voting record places him as an unyielding member of the Republican right, while his image is that of a pragmatist.

When Mr. Rumsfeld went to Brussels as NATO ambassador, Mr. Cheney joined a brokerage firm in New York and Washington. After President Nixon resigned, Mr. Rumsfeld asked Mr. Cheney to help him reorganize the White House. Mr. Cheney divested himself of his business interests and went to the White House in 1975.

Mr. Cheney served Mr. Ford first as a deputy assistant, then within months, at age 33, was made chief of staff.

When Mr. Ford narrowly lost his bid for a full term in the presidency, Mr. Cheney returned to Wyoming. He ran for Congress in 1978 and easily won election as the state's congressman at large. He has been re-elected by large margins ever since. Had he remained in the House, he was expected eventually to become the House Republican leader and, if the party gained control, to become speaker.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who had gone on to become Mr. Ford's defense secretary, said of Mr. Cheney in 1976 that he was "one of the most talented people" he had ever met.

Mr. Rumsfeld was one of those discussed in the past two days as a defense nominee to succeed Mr. Tower, while Mr. Cheney was not.

The naming of a new candidate had gained urgency in light of evidence the Pentagon is close to bureaucratic paralysis because of the time lost in the battle over Mr. Tower.

Decisions need to be made across the Pentagon, including the staffing of crucial positions. Mr. Bush's plan to cut almost \$6.4 billion from the Pentagon budget, and

on a special 90-day strategic military policy review the president has set in motion.

Mr. Bush expressed an eagerness Friday not to dwell on the rejection of Mr. Tower. He said Democratic leaders in the Senate "had given their word to me and that means a lot" that they were willing to cooperate with the new administration.

But even as Mr. Bush reached out, Vice President Dan Quayle accused Senate Democrats in a speech in Indianapolis of engaging in a "McCarthyite mud-slinging campaign" against Mr. Tower and waging an "assault on the powers of the presidency."

Mr. Bush turned aside questions about Mr. Quayle's remarks by saying he hadn't read them. "So I can't tell you whether he speaks for me," he said. "I speak for myself. He speaks for himself." (AP, UPI)

ALBANIA: A Surprising Trip Through a Time Warp

(Continued from page 1)

on prostitutes, no skyscrapers or obesity but no visible signs of hunger either. No beggars, no destitution on the streets, no one in rags and no one in jewelry.

The color of clothing is drab, the middle-aged wear 1950s business suits, the young wear bell-bottom trousers. No one appeared adequately dressed for the warm afternoon or the cool evening.

Two other images remain: One is of Bryan Robson, England's soccer captain and a vastly experienced traveler. His first night was sleepless because of stomach cramps — food poisoning, according to the England team physician, who supervised the importing of food and the orders to players not

to brush their teeth in Albanian tap water.

The second, keeping me awake, is a haunting photograph in Tirana's immense National Museum. This depicted Mussolini's army commanders addressing a group of Albanian workers, and from the face of one worker, standing an arm's length from his fascist visitor, comes a look of such contempt, such mistrust, that he could have been silently portraying the whole cause of Albania's isolationism.

4 Beheaded in Saudi Arabia Reuters

NICOSIA — A Filipino woman and three Yemeni men were beheaded in public in Saudi Arabia on Friday.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

The World Health Organization (WHO) is an inter-governmental agency internationally recognized for its efficiency, integrity and numerous lasting achievements, including the eradication of small pox. Guided by humanitarian concerns, WHO works to direct and coordinate global and national efforts to improve the health of peoples in more than 160 member countries at all levels of development. To meet its objectives, WHO depends on staff members with special qualities of leadership, dedication and commitment.

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EGYPT: Poison Gas Capability

(Continued from page 1)

course, don't make any such factories. [Mr. Mubarak spoke after meeting with senior European Community officials, including Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, as part of a European tour to win support for an international Middle East peace conference, which Israel opposes.]

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The Swiss official said his government first received reports that Krebs might be involved in a pro-

Bush Selects Final Group For His Staff

(Continued from page 1)

ject to build a poison gas plant in late 1986. He said Swiss authorities informed Krebs in 1987 and looked into the matter throughout 1987.

At first, he said, it was difficult to find "decisive proof." But as the evidence increased, he said, "We had a bad feeling."

The Swiss official acknowledged there was a long delay between the initial reports about the plant and the Swiss government's recent demand to Krebs.

But he said the Swiss government could not act earlier because it does not have tough export laws on the sale of equipment and expertise to make chemicals.

A U.S. official said Switzerland should be faulted for failing to take effective action until after the plant equipment was delivered. "They waited until the checks were cashed," the U.S. official said.

Egypt first acquired chemical weapons in the early 1960s, probably from the Soviet Union, and used them in Yemen, according to a report by W. Seth Carus, an expert at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

Egypt is believed to have supplied a small number of chemical weapons to Syria before the 1973 Middle East war.

U.S. officials say Egypt has the ability to make mustard gas and nerve gas. Egypt is believed to have approached Krebs in 1985 in an effort to improve its ability to make chemical weapons.

That occurred about the time Libya, with whom Egypt has tense relations, was seeking Western assistance to build a chemical weapons plant.

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has commissioned a final group of White House staff members, including much of the public liaison office.

Sinchan Siv, whose family was slain by Cambodian Communists, became deputy assistant to the president, 13 years after escaping Cambodia through the jungle.

Others in that office include Doug Weed, a former Assembly of God minister who did campaign work for Mr. Bush among evangelicals and B.G. (Bobbie) Kilberg, a lawyer long involved in the moderate wing of the Republican Party.

Meanwhile, Richard Thomas Crowder, a Pillsbury Co. executive, was named undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs.

Mr. Bush announced three top-level Commerce Department selections: Thomas J. Callanore as assistant secretary for administration; William Douglas Fritts Jr. as assistant secretary for congressional affairs; and Deborah Winces-Smith as assistant secretary for technology policy.

At the Treasury Department, Richard Porter has been named deputy assistant secretary for policy review and analysis. He served on the Bush campaign staff.

David Nummy was appointed deputy assistant secretary for management and budget.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New V&A: Socks in Museum, Silver at Harrods

LONDON — Strange exhibitions carrying the V&A imprint are suddenly sprouting within the Victoria and Albert Museum, and outside, too. They throw a crude light on the ongoing reorganization of the institution and on the heavy-handed exploitation of a national museum for the benefit of private business in a way that is putting its art collections at considerable risk.

Some of the new shows look like spoofs generated by the brains of



"Isle of Wight" (1863) by Richard Burchett has been loaned to Harrods department store by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

the Marx Brothers turned museum entrepreneurs. As visitors walk past the great Islamic room and what is left of the Indian rooms to the Costume Court, where one of the most important collections of Western costumes is displayed with supreme elegance, they stumble upon an incongruous sight.

Stuck in a flat glass case all by itself, two Burberry outfits are displayed as they might be in any London shop window, against a backdrop of magnificent 18th-century court dresses. A board on a trestle, zappily titled in pseudo-U.S. media language "The Burberry's Story" — 12 December-6 August 1989 — explains it all. It begins with this quote from an old magazine: "Messrs. Burberry are indeed wonderful people for every article of attire." In case the more obtuse art lovers straying into the place might not get it, the board proceeds to spell out the message: "Shown here is part of the new collection of clothes launched in 1988 under the founder's name Thomas Burberry."

A display of historic Burberry garments can be seen at the other end of this gallery.

The display of history, as read by Messrs. Burberry, is staged in a 4-yard-long case at the opposite end of the court. As you wind your way out, an assortment of old macs from Granddad's attic, ranging from Edwardian times to the mid-1970s, greets the eye. I suddenly found myself staring at the trench coat I was wearing, graced with a label that made it feel ever so grander: "Man's Trench Coat, c.1970, English, Burberry's, London, Cotton, Gabardine, designed by Thomas Burberry." Feeling slightly nervous in case I got stopped by one of the museum warders — "May we see your museum pass for that Burberry's you are wearing, Sir?" kept ringing in my ears — I went over to the other "design show."

In room 95, on the second floor, the subject is socks. Another board on a trestle explains: "Display of Modern Hosiery Design. From SOCKSHOP including designs by Workers for Freedom, Jasper Conran, Betty Jackson, Artwear, English Designers." Hanging on the walls, long vertical banners carry the concerned designer or design company's name and, in larger print, the SOCKSHOP logo re-

peated each time. Socks can indeed be seen displayed in traditional commercial style, missing only the price tag. But that is not difficult to get. SOCKSHOP has branches all over London.

While the promotional advantage for a shop to stick its latest line of wares for sale in prime museum space, courtesy of the British taxpayer, is too obvious to require comment, the point in doing so from the museum's angle is more elusive. Few would expect a museum where space is barely sufficient for its permanent collections to lend a room for seven months and spend money to install merchandise to be seen any day wherever it is for sale. At that point a question springs to mind: Did some ardent admirer of shopkeeping decide that there should be a free two-way traffic of merchandise and art between the museum and the world of commerce?

The current loans to Harrods, the London department store, of works of art from the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the historic houses that come under its umbrella suggest that something of the kind is in the air. The first show on the ground floor includes some of the most famous silver from Apsley House, once the residence of the Duke of Wellington, on the corner of Hyde Park. The Portuguese Service is there, and so is one of the greatest specimens of neoclassical silver, the Waterloo Vase. Blazing away in all its glory, it faces the sprinkling of banal silver vaguely imitating 18th- or 19th-century styles scattered a few yards away.

With luck, customers from far-away countries will put two and two together and see it all as the seal of approval kindly conceded by the V&A to Harrods design.

Further on, loans of an even more surprising nature fill a long glass tank. The Berlin Service, also from Apsley House, was ordered

by the Duke of Wellington from the Berlin porcelain manufacture. With its figural scenes in rich polychrome, and lots of gilding, it teeters on the brink of kitsch. But its historic character is not in doubt, nor its fragility. To have it on view in a department store in an ordinary glass case with no top — never mind the terrorist action of a few years ago, any toddler might toss an innocent ball — is a first in museum security annals.

That, however, is a little pleasanter compared with the third Harrods show. On the third floor, in the middle of the furniture department, 13 paintings of the English

school, I failed to see a single V&A staff member. Shopkeepers, after all, are just as good in the new managerial philosophy.

Seen in this light, the whole scheme thrust upon the museum by the director, Elizabeth Esteve-Coll, and her managerial assistant whereby curators would focus on research, while "collections management" (displaying and handling the objects, taking charge of exhibitions) would be left to administrators, which seemed incomprehensible at first, at last makes sense. The old foggies might be throwing wrenches in the works with their tendency to stick to museum rules.

To have the Duke of Wellington's Berlin porcelain service on view in a department store in an ordinary glass case with no top is a first in museum security annals.

school from the V&A collection are hanging on the partitions defining the space of a narrow living room. Although a large banner carries the title "A Green Thought in a Green Shade, British Landscape Paintings from the Victoria and Albert Museum," the focus is decidedly on indoor living. The pictures are stage props to tout the furniture for sale. John Croome's beautiful and virtually unknown "On the Skirts of the Forest" faces what Harrods describes as a "good quality Victorian Papier Maché Work Box with Fitted interior, £2,250."

On the opening day, the heat in the small space was unbearable. A jet of thick white steam came out of a humidifier intended as a compensation for the desiccation caused by the many spotlights. Unfortunately, no conservator was at hand to appreciate the attention so graciously lavished upon the museum pictures. As I elbowed my way through on three separate occa-

sions, I failed to see a single V&A staff member. Shopkeepers, after all, are just as good in the new managerial philosophy.

Seen in this light, the whole scheme thrust upon the museum by the director, Elizabeth Esteve-Coll, and her managerial assistant whereby curators would focus on research, while "collections management" (displaying and handling the objects, taking charge of exhibitions) would be left to administrators, which seemed incomprehensible at first, at last makes sense. The old foggies might be throwing wrenches in the works with their tendency to stick to museum rules.

Claude Blair noted that the appointment of the new director, Esteve-Coll, broke the rules of senior Civil Service appointments. The terms of appointment stated that the director was to be a recognized scholar of international standing. She is no scholar, nor did she have previous museum experience.

When two senior administrative positions were created last month under the new structure, "Assistant Director (Administration)" and "Assistant Director (Collections)," they should have been advertised. Instead a museum notice flatly announced: "The Assistant Director (Administration) is the new title by which the present chief administrator, Jim Close, will be known with effect from March 1, 1989." Jim Close is not a museum man but a civil servant seconded a few years ago from the Treasury to the museum. His contract was extended. In 1987, his position was upgraded without open competition. It has now been upgraded a second time and set in concrete, again without the competition demanded by Civil Service rules for such appointments. By contrast, the position "Assistant Director (Collections)," was advertised in the London Times. It has yet to be filled.

More astonishingly, an article in the Daily Telegraph has just revealed that the V&A underspent by at least £300,000 (about \$515,000) on this year's planned £7.4 million (about \$12.7 million) building and maintenance work. As it happens, £300,000 is said to be the amount that the museum must cough up to pay off the curators sacked last month who, all but one, chose to accept the offer of so-called voluntary redundancies. It now appears that the amount, which, the press speculated, might have to come from a Treasury grant, may be found thanks to lucky underspending on maintenance — in breach of public budgeting rules, if this is carried through.

All this restructuring, it was claimed by the director, had been "unanimously approved by the Board of Trustees." But the trustees, none of whom have any art museum experience, were all appointed by the government, in contrast, for example, to those of the British Museum. Even so, one of them, Professor Martin Kemp, not only resigned on Feb. 25, but angrily said that the possibility of making "eight senior curators" redundant was not made clear to the Trustees. They were given, he protested, an inadequate summary of the restructuring 30 minutes before meeting for approval. Indeed, Esteve-Coll said to the assembled staff of 200 or so that "there will not be any redundancies."

The truly ominous aspect of a plan apparently concocted by non-specialists to be sprung in surprise on the museum concerns the world heritage, not just one institution or even one country. The art in the museum is now seen — and handled — as a commercial asset over which private interests and the management enjoy absolute precedence as they inevitably must when administrators, not the curators, wield ultimate responsibility. When the director was asked about the near-miss disclosed in this column (IHT, Feb. 4), in which the greatest Romanesque object from Britain came close to being destroyed by workmen, her reaction reportedly was not to deplore it but to complain that the staff had "no loyalty."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Streep to Play Film Evita, Winning a 10-Year Marathon

By Peter H. Brown
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Meryl Streep is to sign a contract with the Robert Stigwood Organization to play (and sing) "Evita," ending a decade-long search for the right actress — a search that in some ways resembled the hunt for Scarlett O'Hara 50 years ago.

Director Oliver Stone remained closeted in his Santa Monica, California, beach house writing a shooting script for the musical based on the life of Argentina's manipulative showgirl-turned-first-lady-turned-patron-saint Eva Duarte Peron. Meanwhile producer Robert Stigwood was working from Bermuda to pave the way for filming later this year.

It has been exactly 10 years and five months since Bette Midler jetted back to Hollywood from a world tour to find that her agent had been approached by Stigwood's company, which wanted to "chat a bit" about her chances of playing the Argentine bombshell in the movie version of the Andrew Lloyd Webber-Tim Rice Broadway smash.

Negotiating furiously in the background that same month were producer Jon Peters and his then-wife, Barbara Streisand, offering a package deal if Streisand could nab the choice role.

In the tumultuous ensuing decade, the project has been in and out of three studios, surviving the takeover of one and such tangential factors as the Falklands war and the end of Argentine military rule. Seven directors have had their hands on the project — notably Britain's Ken Russell and America's Herbert Ross. And 36 actresses have handled the script — from Broadway's Patti LaPave, who lost her chance by refusing to screen-test, to rock vamp Madonna; from Liza Minnelli to London thespian Elaine Paige.

The story started quietly and confidently in the late '70s, when Stigwood — fresh from the successes of the movies "Grease" and "Saturday Night Fever" — sold the rights to "Evita" to EMI for just more than \$7.5 million. Stigwood was to be producer and creative director.

At EMI's London headquarters, studio brass were discussing the project with director Michael Cimino, who had just finished the Oscar-winning "The Deer Hunter."

Unknown to EMI, Stigwood had been approached by Jon Peters about the project. "He said he could deliver Streisand if he was allowed to produce," Stigwood said in an interview last week from Bermuda. "I thanked him but reminded him that I would remain as producer. And that's how Streisand's name first became connected with this project."

But first, Thom took over EMI and forced the corporation to renounce the deal with Stigwood. Then, Cimino's \$36 million mega-



Streep beat out 35 others.

bomb, "Heaven's Gate," was released in New York and Hollywood, to disastrous reviews.

Stigwood snatched back his property and carried it off to Hollywood and the front offices at Paramount. A deal was struck, involving the services of the eccentric auteur Ken Russell, who had directed the film version of the rock opera "Tommy" for Stigwood in 1975.

Russell and Stigwood at first focused on the eight Evitas then appearing in stage productions worldwide; an unknown number of them tested in New York and London.

But the two men quickly developed an antagonism over Liza Minnelli. For reasons that still aren't clear, Russell apparently said he wouldn't do the movie without her. "So I fired him," said Stigwood. Russell, now in Hollywood working on a film, declined to comment.

The Stigwood group wanted the London stage Evita, Ellen Paige; Paramount agreed, so Stigwood cast about for a bankable director who could handle a musical. But two major contenders backed out: Herbert Ross, who had directed Streisand in "Funny Lady," and Sir Richard Attenborough, who had directed the musical "Oh! What a Lovely War!" and had recently completed "Gandhi."

With the project begging for a director, Paramount dumped it.

Then, in the mid-'80s, Madonna burst onto the scene, and not just as a recording artist but in film and music video. Suddenly, even Stigwood was convinced that "Madonna might be perfect to play 'Evita,'" Paramount, likewise, awakened.

To showcase the bright new star, Stigwood-Paramount courted both Alan J. Pakula, director of "The Sterile Cuckoo," and the Argentine Hector Babenco, who had just completed "Kiss of the Spider Woman." Neither took the job.

Oakes said Madonna went out and recruited directors on her own. "She was able to interest Francis Ford Coppola in the project," he said, and meetings were held, but Coppola pulled out also. Egos were apparently percolat-

ing. At one point, Stigwood said, Madonna "came in and demanded to rewrite Tim Rice's lyrics and Andrew Lloyd Webber's music. And this was unfortunate, because I felt she might have been quite good in the part."

By then, the whole game plan was changing. With Paramount again in deficit, Jen Weintraub and Guy McElwaine of the Weintraub Entertainment Group — with Oliver Stone and Meryl Streep in mind — moved in and began trying to buy the rights to "Evita" from the bigger and more established studio.

Stigwood, who signed a three-year deal with the Weintraub group in March 1987, saw "Platoon" and became excited about Stone.

Paralleling the Hollywood developments were ecstatic changes in Argentina, paving the way for filming the musical in the country where Eva Peron had lived and died.

"I sent Oliver Stone and Bill Oakes on a location scouting expedition to Argentina last year," said Stigwood. "And it was wildly successful. The government opened up places which had been closed since Eva Peron died."

But, having failed for various reasons to film in Spain and later in Mexico, the production team is taking no chances in Argentina. "We met with both factions in the upcoming election," said Oakes. "And we have guarantees that the project is welcome no matter who wins those contests this May."

Stone brought Streep in, McElwaine said, and "it was a great match." To firm up the deal, Streep did preliminary dabbings of the score. The results, said Stigwood, were astounding: "She learned the entire score in a week. Not only can she sing, but she's sensational — absolutely staggering."

Streep's singing ability is perhaps her least-known talent, although she sang in several New York productions. Her biography points out that she played Adele in a high school production of "Oklahoma!" and once wished to "become an opera star."

From Canada, a Show of European Drawings

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Master Drawings from the National Gallery of Canada," at the National Gallery of Art until May 21, is just what one might expect. Intimate and various and frequently delicious, it's the sort of exhibition that can't be gobbled at a glance. Its pictures are too small. You have to taste them sheet by sheet.

It's got piety and violence and a bit of kinky sex. It has a spacious, unforgettable, Bible scene by Rembrandt, a 15th-century Jonah (in the act of being swallowed by a rubbery green whale), a Piranesi fantasy, a magisterial Cézanne. The artists represented — there are 89 in all — include some grand familiar names (Dürer, Goya, Fragonard, Hogarth and van Gogh) as well as men you've never heard of (say, Parrocel, or Ors). The Canadian show is just the sort of sampling of European drawings one had hoped that it would be.

The Canadian exhibition was initially suggested by the former ambassador Allan Gottlieb, an

ardent collector of works of art on paper. It's been timed to coincide with the imminent opening of Arthur Erickson's new Canadian Embassy across the street.

No Canadian artists are represented in this show. Of the 92 selected drawings on display, two-thirds were bought in London. Some are French and some are German, some are Spanish, others Dutch.

The French sheets are splendid. It's not easy to go wrong with draftsman as exceptional as Boncher, Girodet, Ingres or Cézanne. But what sets this show apart is its exceptional English art.

Most conventional textbooks, and most American museums, rather sooner at British draftsman. British landscape painters, except for Constable and Turner, tend to be dismissed as obedient, rather dull copies of Nature. But that is not what one feels here. John Constable's "St. Martin's Church, Salisbury" (1820), with its stonemason's trees and driven leaves, and Mad John Martin's bird's-eye view of "View on the River Wye, near Chepstow" (1844), and espe-

cially Samuel Palmer's "Oak Trees, Lullingstone Park" (1828) are near hallucinogenic in their strangeness.

Palmer, like his hero, the poet William Blake, saw the holy everywhere. Palmer kept depicting swirling dreams and visions and biblical imaginings, though his painter friends kept telling him such pictures would not sell. Copy Nature, they advised. Palmer did his best.

There are many ways to read this show. You can compare the subtle colors, the tans and terracottas, the reds and browns and blues of the papers and the inks.

You can compare Rossetti's ideal of feminine beauty with that expressed by Ingres (in his image of the Virgin of 1863). But such comparisons are hard to hold. For you are distracted by grand and unfamiliar sheets — say, Gillis Neyts's two-sided drawing of wind rustling through trees, or Paolo Pagan's remarkable wash drawing, "The Assumption of the Virgin" — pictures that so utterly seize your mind that eye comparisons fade away.



"Proud Maie" (1902), by Frederick Sandys.

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Investment Incentives: Tax Breaks, Trade Ties

BEING ONE of the world's least developed countries does have a few advantages, including exceptionally favorable trade ties and government encouragement of investors.

At independence from Britain in 1966, the country's industrial base consisted of four small-scale enterprises employing 300 workers. Today the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), established in 1967 as the key governmental agency in the encouragement of industry and commerce, promotes 51 companies employing more than 10,000 workers.

These industries, some private, some joint ventures with LNDC, manufacture textiles and garments, shoes and leather goods, pharmaceuticals, building materials, agricultural products, furniture and jewelry. They enjoy preferential access to markets in the region and around the world.

The kingdom has a private-enterprise economy that welcomes investors from all countries. To attract investment into Lesotho from as wide a catchment area as possible, the government, through LNDC, offers incentives competitive with those in the Southern African region: a tax holiday of up to 10 years with possible extension up to 15 years; training grants, 75 percent non-repayable; concessional loans at 11-13 percent; industrial sites and purpose-built factories for lease; free movement of capital (profits and interest subject to 15 percent and 10 percent withholding tax, respectively); double taxation agreements with the United Kingdom, Germany and South Africa; export financing facilities to assist manufacturers in effective service of their export markets; guarantees of foreign investments through the

Multilateral Investments Guarantee Agency. (Lesotho is the first country in the region to implement the comprehensive export financing scheme and to accede to MIGA for protection of foreign investments); and opportunities to supply materials and services for the \$2.8-billion Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

The latter project, to be implemented over the next 30 years, will harness the mountain kingdom's most abundant resource, water, for sale to South Africa. Investors can tie in with the economic activity it generates by supplying construction materials, food and tourism-related services.

Commissioner of Trade Masebina Letele said Lesotho stresses three aspects of investment: export orientation, import substitution, and job creation coupled with training and transfer of technology.

Nearly a fourth of Lesotho's workers, half the male labor force, migrate to South Africa for work; employing them at home has clear economic and social benefits, particularly in view of declining employment in South Africa's mines.

Lesotho imports goods from South Africa, its major trading partner, that are worth 18 times more than those it exports to its neighbor. That massive trade imbalance inspires import substitution efforts. While the local market is small, just 1.6 million people, many exporters could sell locally and regionally as well as overseas.

Because Lesotho's natural resources are limited, government policy advocates full use of the existing



Maseru, the capital, with a population of 319,000; King Moshoeshoe II.

resources and at the same time encourages importing raw materials for manufacturing in Lesotho. The country produces wool and mohair, animal hides, meat for processing, sunflower seeds and produce for canning. In many cases, more value could be added before export of these products.

Excellent clays, building stones and semiprecious stones are available. Diamonds were mined until 1982, when a surplus on the market made the operation unprofitable.

Lesotho's highly literate, disciplined, dextrous and hardworking people are its most valuable resource. The country's literacy rate, above 60 percent, is said to be second highest in Africa. The labor

force is dominated by women, but that situation could change quickly as job opportunities attract workers home from South Africa.

Labor unions are not yet strong in Lesotho. S.K. Phafane, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said the government is developing collective bargaining policies to keep labor relations smooth.

The kingdom is a signatory to the Lomé Convention, thus gaining duty-free or concessionary entry to the EC. It also has highly concessional access to the United States, Canada, Scandinavia, Japan and Yugoslavia.

Membership in the Southern African Customs Union, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the Preferential Trade Area of East and Southern Africa gives Lesotho manufacturers markets in South Africa and throughout the region. Nearly 9 percent of Lesotho's 1986 exports went to Europe, while 89 percent went to Africa, predominantly to South Africa.

The Trade Promotion Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry promotes all Lesotho exports worldwide and offers marketing, technical and management assistance.

Cultural Unity and Political Independence

ON SUNDAY evenings the steady flow of minibuses from the Lesotho capital of Maseru to the industrial and mining centers of South Africa mutely testifies to the kingdom's economic and political realities.

A landlocked enclave of South Africa with few natural resources, Lesotho has long depended on one vital export: migrant workers. The 151,000 Basotho working in South Africa, mostly in the gold mines, are a fourth of the workforce; their wages are almost half the GNP. The kingdom imports nearly all its manufactured goods and most of its food from next door.

South Africa has occasionally exacted a heavy price for that economic dependence. It precipitated a coup in January 1986 by effectively sealing Lesotho's borders.

The military council that then came to power maintains a less confrontational relationship with South Africa than its predecessor, the dictatorial regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan, who had ruled since independence in 1966. The new government, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, arranged alternative asylum for South African refugees whose repatriation was one of South Africa's conditions for lifting its 1986 blockade of Lesotho.

Lesotho's Military Council, in pursuing its declared policy of internal reconciliation, has welcomed the return of exiled members of the Basotho Congress Party. New elections are proposed for early 1989 for village, ward and district councils. Municipal elections for the country's first municipal councils are scheduled for March 1989.

The country has also strengthened its economic and political ties with the international community and with regional organizations of countries striving to break South Africa's stranglehold on their economies. Now Lesotho is embarking on a massive engineering project that will give it a new commodity to export to South Africa — water — and so bring about a major improvement in the balance of trade.

South Africa will pay the cost of delivering the water — \$2.6 billion at 1987 prices — plus royalties for 50 years, a welcome supplement to government revenues.

While not well endowed with natural resources, Lesotho has linguistic and cultural unity of a sort that is rare in Africa. King Moshoeshoe II, great-great-grandson of Moshoeshoe I, who founded the Basotho nation, is the symbol of that heritage. The 29th anniversary of the King's reign will be celebrated on March 12, 1989.

The king is head of state with all executive and legislative authority. The six-member military council, under Major General J. M. Lekhanya, advises the king, and a council of ministers is responsible for day-to-day administration. King Moshoeshoe II has set these goals for Lesotho: survival as a sovereign, non-aligned country; political unification; a new constitution; economic development; self-sufficiency in basic supplies; social well-being; and an independent foreign policy.

Lesotho is one of many Southern African states economically beholden to South Africa's more industrialized economy. As such it has become an active member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of Eastern and Southern Africa, both of which are dedicated to increasing members' economic independence by improving trade among themselves.

International sanctions against and disinvestment from South Africa are a risk to Lesotho but there are potential benefits. Already some companies have moved across the borders or opened substantial operations in Lesotho.

Lesotho also offers potential investors access to a range of international markets that South Africa cannot match. Lesotho exporters can sell their goods not only in South Africa (and in Lesotho's tiny home market), but also in Africa's SADCC and PTA countries. The kingdom's status as one of the world's least developed countries gives it preferential access to Europe and North America.



LESOTHO HIGHLANDS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

GENERAL PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority has just distributed a general procurement notice worldwide. It outlines the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. The purpose of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project is to collect and store water in the Malibamatso River basin in Lesotho for transfer northwards towards the Vaal water system in the Republic of South Africa and to help Lesotho to achieve self-sufficiency in the generation of electricity.

The procurement notice invites suitably proficient construction companies around the world to apply for information packages (which are issued for a small fee).

The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority intends to publish a list of equipment and materials which it anticipates will be required for major elements of the Project in Phase 1A. Companies interested in supplying this equipment or material should contact the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority who would introduce them to registered companies for the bidding process.

STATUS OF ENGINEERING PROJECT

The design and drawings for the Water Transfer Component of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project are nearing completion and will be forwarded to Lesotho Highlands Development Authority for review. As soon as Lesotho Highlands Development Authority gives its approval, tender documents will be made available around March-April 1989. The tender adjudication will hopefully be in August-September. Construction works will commence in January 1990 according to schedule. The procurement notice and the resulting tendering process for the Hydropower Component of the Project are still to follow, as the construction thereof will only commence in 1992.

FINANCING STRATEGY

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority have appointed Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd., London (SCMB) to advise on raising finance for the construction of the Water Transfer Component of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. A finance strategy prepared by SCMB has been discussed and agreed by Lesotho Highlands Development Authority and the relevant Government Ministries and Authorities in Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa.

Due to the highly specialized plant, equipment and construction staff required for this unique field of construction, the basic tenet of the strategy is that all construction contracts should be tendered for on a "with finance basis" and that foreign currency funding should be maximized. The result is that consortiums are being formed by the Republic of South Africa and international contractors so that export credit financing from overseas can be maximised.

For further information about this exciting project please contact:
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Highlands Water Project Capitalizes on Resources

SOUTH AFRICA has its gold, Botswana its diamonds. And Lesotho? Water, more than it can foreseeably use, a surplus that neighboring South Africa has eyed longingly for some time.

The notion of selling that water to serve the industrial and urban centers surrounding Johannesburg first gained currency 40 years ago. The engineering feat of delivering that water — 70 cubic meters (2,472 cubic feet) a second — is now beginning.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project is not simply a good idea for resource-poor Lesotho; it is something of a revolution. It is set to turn around the massive trade imbalance this small kingdom suffers with South Africa, to employ thousands of Basotho workers, to open a largely inaccessible interior to improved agriculture, commerce, industry and tourism, and to supply the country with the bulk of the electricity it requires. All this and more, paid for primarily by South Africa.

The terms of the treaty Lesotho signed with South Africa in 1986 dictate that Pretoria will pay all costs incurred in delivering the water: dams, tunnels, pumps, even the road improvements and work camp construction. Once delivery of the water starts — presently planned for 1995 — South Africa will pay royalties of \$21 million to \$42 million (1985 values) for 50 years, after which it will renegotiate the royalty rates.

Lesotho, on the other hand, will pay for the hydroelectric power components of the project, an estimated \$235 million, compared with South Africa's expected share of \$2.6 billion. The four-phase project is scheduled for completion in 2020.

Phase 1A will be open for tenders-with-finance from April until August 1989, with the contracts to be awarded in January 1990. Lesotho secured financing from the European Development Fund, the World Bank, South Africa and others for the initial \$45,000 study, design and administration costs.

A conference in early March presented potential donors with details of the next phase, for which Lesotho will pay: construction of Muela hy-

dropower station, designed to deliver 70 megawatts of electricity to a country now 98 percent dependent on South Africa. When the second plant (110 megawatts) comes on line in 2008, Lesotho could save \$8.3 million (at 1987 values) a year on energy imports.

The price is right, but there remain great engineering challenges and a potentially immense impact on the people and the land in the path of this enormous project.

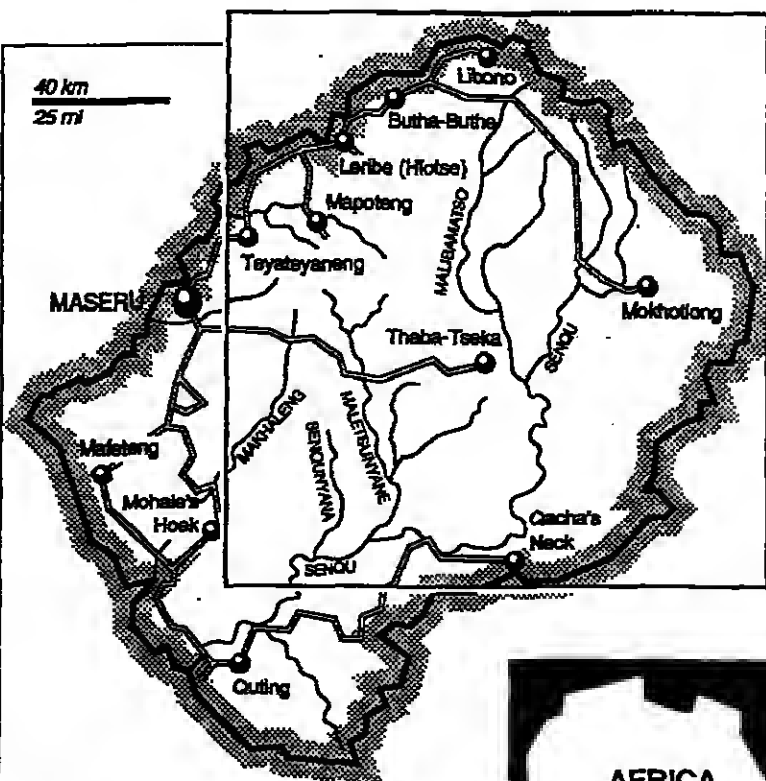
The first obstacle is the rugged, undeveloped terrain of the project area. Crews will build 102 kilometers (around 64 miles) of tarred road, 64 kilometers of gravel road and a bridge 600 meters (650 yards) long and 90 meters high, just to get the equipment and construction materials to the sites where the 180-meter-high Katse Dam and the first 62 kilometers of tunnels will be constructed in Lesotho.

The sheer length of the tunnels requires digging them from several points at once, to speed the process, and thus means more access roads and more boring equipment.

Electricity will be needed at each site, which will leave a reticulated electricity supply for nearby rural communities. The tunnels, 1.2 kilometers below the surface at their deepest, will pass under three rivers, because the waters of those rivers are not part of the project.

"The beauty of the scheme, what made it attractive to South Africa, is that from the Katse Dam reservoir the water will flow by gravity all the way to the Vaal Dam (85 kilometers south of Johannesburg)," says Monyane Moleleki, a spokesman for the project.

South Africa could not simply have dammed the Senqu River, called the Orange River in South Africa, on its own soil because that land is flat. A reservoir of adequate size would have flooded vast areas of farmland, and the water would have had to have been pumped all the way to Johannesburg.



The Highlands Water Project will develop and market resources from within the square area indicated in this map.

"I think the biggest problem for Lesotho will be the change in the way of life that will be caused by the new infrastructure and the influx of people," Mr. Moleleki says. The project includes an environmental action plan, a compensation scheme and rural development programs in an effort to make those changes positive.

The first dam will flood relatively few fields and no villages, he said, but the road construction has already necessitated replacing some houses, and a later dam will submerge more settled areas. Because virtually all of Lesotho's arable lands are already occupied, families cannot be compensated with alternate plots.

Mr. Moleleki says the government is now reviewing compensation proposals based on the requests of people affected; those proposals would give residents a choice of payment in cash or crops, or assurance of a job in the project area.

The proposals include compen-

sating families annually at harvest-time over several years with grain or foodstuffs of their choice equivalent to the best possible harvest from the lands they will have lost.

The water project will work closely with the government on rural development projects such as building schools and health clinics, promoting handicrafts and other industries, and improving agriculture.

Environmental studies, still under way, will consider the project's impact on flora and fauna, on the land itself, and on the archaeological wealth of Lesotho. Ancient bushman rock paintings and soil layers rich in dinosaur fossils may need protection from the water or the ancillary facilities.

"We're lucky to be doing this now, after people have had bitter experiences [with similar massive projects] in other parts of the world," Mr. Moleleki says. "We'll try to make sure that none of the problems they had will happen here."

Main Natural Resource Is Productive People

LESOTHO PHARMACEUTICALS Corporation (LPC) hardly expects to challenge the giants on their home turf, but it gives them a run for the money over drug sales in Africa. LPC is an example of the industries Lesotho can foster despite its limited natural resources.

The government encourages companies drawing on local raw materials as well as those manufacturing from imported items, provided the emphases are job creation and training, exportation, and import substitution.

LPC Managing Director Shadrack Mapetla says: "Lesotho, like Japan and Switzerland, can base its development on skillful, productive people, not natural endowments." He points out that the World Health Organization uses LPC as an example to other developing nations.

Like the pharmaceutical company, much of Lesotho's growing textile industry relies on imports. Cotton clothing, school uniforms, bed linens and neoprene wetsuits are produced from imported materials. Hilaire Berger, president of Swiss-owned Jeantex, says his factory uses denim from Hong Kong and Zimbabwe in making 50,000 fashionable jeans, jackets, skirts and jumpers a month for sale overseas. The phases of doing business in Lesotho are "the Lesotho National Development Corporation's assistance in dealing with government and Lesotho workers' productivity, spurred on by the scarcity of jobs," he adds.

The group Lesotho Umbrella Manufacturers, working with imported raw materials, has a successful export trade. The two largest shoe manufacturers sell sports shoes to South Africa and leather shoes overseas. Other companies make leather jackets, handbags, sheepskin moccasins and car seat covers.

The agricultural sector also is expanding. The country's canned asparagus and fruits are gaining wide acceptance overseas, and Lesotho Flour Mills, which grinds wheat and corn and packs sugar, is branching out into farm feeds and a larger flour mill to meet local demands.

The Agricultural Development Bank plans to expand into agro-

industries while Lesotho Bank, the kingdom's largest, is geared to financing economic expansion as the giant Lesotho Highlands Water Project transforms the economy. General Manager David Garden says: "Lesotho National Insurance offers internationally competitive rates and hopes to insure many aspects of the water project."

Lesotho's handicrafts sector, which relies on local materials, is among the nation's biggest sources of jobs. The government's Trade Promotion Unit assists craftsmen in marketing and business management. Lesotho's weavers create traditional scenes and modern abstracts in artistic woolen tapestries that have proved popular in Europe and North America. Weaving enterprises have blossomed in the capital, Maseru, and in the countryside, producing wall hangings, rugs, place mats and neckties.

The mountain kingdom's excellent clays inspire the potters at Kolonyama, one hour east of Maseru, to produce table settings and original animal figurines. Jewelers in Lesotho often take their inspiration from African art. Ebony, ivory and such semiprecious stones as tiger eye embellish the silver, gold, copper and brass work.

Basket weavers have begun to dye their wares in pleasing shades of blue, green, purple and magenta in response to market demands. Their specialty is the Basotho hat, a cone with an elaborate top knot that mirrors the unusual shape of many Lesotho mountains. Lesotho Cooperative Handicrafts General Manager Khosho Matla says the baskets sell to tourists and to retailers in Britain, Germany, Sweden and the United States.

This Advertising Section was written by Barbara A. Borst, a freelance writer who covers Eastern and Southern Africa for a variety of publications.

The Kingdom in the Sky Becomes Easier to Visit

The jagged mountains, deep gorges and dramatic waterfalls of Lesotho tempt tourists to try the kind of attractions that can be found nowhere else in Africa. There is even skiing during the southern winter for hearty members of the Maloti Ski Club. Another major draw is the Basotho Pony Project, which enables visitors to reach stunning waterfalls, rock pools, bushman paintings and unspoiled terrain accessible only on horseback or on foot.

Hiking and trout fishing attract sportsmen; others come for the traditional dance competition at Maseru, the capital, in late August or early September; the casinos; or the Roof of Africa Rally in October, which tests drivers and machines over some 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) of tortuous mountain roads.

Lesotho's history is written in the rocks themselves — the rich deposits of dinosaur fossils, ancient bushman paintings and a natural fortress where King Moshoeshoe I, the nation's founder, once fought off colonists. Looking down from that fortress at Thaba Bosu, a flat-topped mountain ringed with palisades, one can share the guide's pride in the history and the beauty of the fertile valley below.

More than 90 percent of Lesotho's 220,000 tourists in 1987 came from South Africa, but the kingdom is working with the Southern African Development Conference tourist unit and others to expand its

BIG CHANGES are coming to Lesotho as the Highlands Water Project opens the interior and creates vast reservoirs with water sports and scenic beauty to attract tourists. The tourist board is also encouraging the development of hotels and other services.



Oxbow, a favorite trout-fishing area in northern Lesotho, is one of many tourist attractions.

marketing in Europe, North America and Africa.

The parade of jagged mountains and winding gorges has inspired Lesotho's poetic name Kingdom in the Sky. And it causes road engineers endless nightmares. Paving the roads into the interior and spanning the country's powerful rivers has been largely beyond Lesotho's means — until now.

Work on the Highlands Water Project begins with 100 kilometers (62 miles) of new tarred road, 64 kilometers of gravel road, and a bridge 600 meters (650 yards) long and 90 meters high over the future reservoir. South Africa will pay for all water delivery-related costs, in-

cluding the roadworks required to reach the dam and tunnel sites. The new roads will supplement a system that serves primarily the western, more populous reaches of the country.

Three industrial parks

have tarred-road access to South Africa's transport network, as well as factory buildings, water, sewerage, and telecommunications links. The parks are at Maputsoe (86 kilometers north of the capital), Maseru and Thabane (7 kilometers south of Maseru). Lesotho's one railway, 2.6 kilometers long, serves Maseru's industrial area.

The water project will also rescue Lesotho from its 98 percent dependency on South Africa for electricity. Lesotho will pay \$235 million for construction of two hydropower stations that will save \$8.3 million (in 1987 dollar values) each year.

Lesotho Telecommunications Corp. links the automatic telephone exchanges in the kingdom's principal centers with 60 countries by direct dial; telex service connects with more than 100 coun-

tries; and telefax service began in 1987.

Lesotho Airways flies to Johannesburg 10 times a week from modern Moshoeshoe I International Airport, 20 kilometers from Maseru. The airline also flies to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique, Seychelles and 14 domestic locations. Royal Swazi National Airways flies weekly to Maseru; Air Botswana's weekly service to Gaborone will begin in April.

This advertising section on Lesotho was initiated by the Lesotho Trade Promotion Unit (TPU) and the International Trade Center UNCTAD/GATT (ITC). The TPU, established in 1978 with funds donated by the Government of Norway, is part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and promotes exports to the United States, Canada, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. The ITC provides advisory and consultancy services to the TPU through the ITC resident advisor. For further information, contact: Trade Promotion Unit, Ministry of Trade and Industry, P.O. Box 747, Maseru 100, Lesotho, Southern Africa, tel. 323414, telex 4384 Tptut LO.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Analysts Predict Breakup of Emhart

Analysts doubt Emhart's management or another party would attempt a leveraged buyout, given the large amount of debt already on its books. They said it was more likely that Emhart would sell some of its businesses and use the proceeds to fund a payout to shareholders, a stock buyback or other recapitalization plan.

Pirelli's Revenue Grew A Solid 25% Last Year

Excluding acquisitions made last year, such as Armstrong Tire Co., sales rose 13 percent, the company said. Pirelli gave no profit figures. It said they would be provided in May when the group issues its first results on a consolidated basis. Pirelli said it expected improved sales and profit in 1989.

another 12.5 cents to close at \$42.375 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Everybody has their price —

"The board believes that the full benefits of the company's strategies have yet to be realized and that Embart is in a position to continue to build on the favorable results achieved over the past two years," Mr. Scott said Thursday.

Reverse

Copolymer Rubber makes a synthetic rubber known as ethylene-propylene-dimonomer rubber, or EPDM. DSM said the acquisition would give it a leading position in the world market for this material.

EPDM rubber is resistant to chemicals, oxidation, ozone and ultra-violet radiation and is used in such applications as seals, bumpers and hoses.

Mr. Spierts said that because Copolymer and DSM have different production techniques, engineers would be able to swap know-how to develop new applications for the rubber.

Reader

Japanese models also take a slice of the European market, but they are limited by the European Community's quota system.

"We have a five-door version which was not available on the old

engines between 1.1 liters and 1.6 liters. There is also a diesel option. An anti-lock braking system is available, which is unusual for

Last year, total car sales in Europe hit a record 12.99 million units, with Fiat SpA of Italy and Volkswagen AG of West Germany rising for first place. Each had

Ford's market share, which it hopes will be about 12 percent this

"As for our profits this year, I can't predict," he said. "But from the way it started I'm hoping it

Reuters

: The last big market decline occurred because of a mismatch involving huge outlays for new production capacity, by the Japanese in particular, and a drop in demand. Demand began to taper off just as new

They invested in both the up and the down cycles," said Peter Wolff, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities (Japan).

Sprint Acquires Trans

By Calvin Sims than \$250 million

"Investment levels in 1984-85 created too much supply," said Hideharu Egawa, head of Toshiba Corp.'s semiconductor group. "Investment last year was lower

U.S. manufacturers are also restricting capacity, while developing closer relations with customers to help them plan better and control inventories. More stable demand for microchips will also help

Atlantic Cable Stake

By Calvin Sims

Under the agreement, which was announced Thursday, U.S. Sprint will acquire the interests of Private Transatlantic Telecommunications Systems Inc., a privately held com-

Terms of the deal were not disclosed, but industry analysts esti-

AUSTRIAL
Société d'investissement
2, boulevard Royal
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Industry analysts said the acquisition would make U.S. Sprint more competitive because the long-distance carrier could offer its large

Sprint's appeal to European companies that exchange large amounts of information with their operations in the United States.

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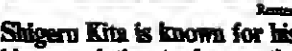
As the economy

High-Volume Speculator in Tokyo Market Rivals Big Institutional Currency Traders

Hanwa is also one of the few Japanese corporations that spec-

"Long positions are the easiest to hold," Mr. Kita said, "Because of the interest rate differentials."

"Most banks don't want to move against Hanwa because



totally eclipsed on days when market sentiment was strong and there was plenty of news.

Month	Stock	Dry Yld	PE	56 100m High	Low 4 P.M.
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the economy is decelerating and think the bond market is discouraged by that," said Peter Greenbaum, an economist at Smith Bar-

vice burdens," Mr. Brady said in this speech, "the IMF and World Bank could provide funding, as part of their policy-based lending

PIRATES—WORLDWIDE

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, March 1

Hicksville		Hicksville		Hicksville	
Mr. A.	143	Mr. A.	143	Mr. A.	143
Mr. B.	412	Mr. B.	412	Mr. B.	412
Mr. C.	56	Mr. C.	56	Mr. C.	56
Mr. D.	143	Mr. D.	143	Mr. D.	143
Mr. E.	29	Mr. E.	29	Mr. E.	29

785 Luminics	54%	5%	61% + Vn			
792A Argene A	324%	1%		210%	19%	10%
94 ADAS H A	532%	23%	221%	52%	24%	1%
970A Aclion H X	22%	2%				
715A	215%	16%	144%	Vn		
704 Mark Res	89	8%	9	+ Vn		
533 Minnevo	522%	28%	22%	+ Vn		
522 Metson A f	523%	22%	22%	+ Vn		
Total Sales: 5,674,335 shares.						
1983 Videotron				516%	15%	16% +
1983 Videobank				516%	15%	16% +
Total Sales: 5,674,335 shares.						
Industrial Indeg:				1,521%		1,588%
Prev:						

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SPORTS

Lure of Fame and Big Salaries
Can Push Academics Behind

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

SPORTS IN THE SCHOOLS
Last in a series

player in the nation — a spindly 7-footer expected to dominate the college and, eventually, the pro game.

At the time, Joe Lapchick, the revered old coach of the Knicks and St. John's, was among those who predicted Alcindor's success.

Richard Lapchick, the director of the Institute for Sports in Society at Northeastern University in Boston, recently recalled a couple of pronouncements his father had made after watching the young Alcindor play.

"Dad said that Lew Alcindor would be the greatest player ever to play basketball," Lapchick said. "He said that someday Alcindor would make \$50,000 a year."

Lapchick laughed at the recollection.

More than 25 years after first gaining the spotlight as a gangling high school center, the 41-year-old now known as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is earning \$3 million in his final season.

The minimum salary in the National Basketball Association is \$100,000.

Barring a sports equivalent of a stock market crash, it is likely that today's high school basketball phenom will be averaging more than \$50,000 per game when they turn professional in early 1990s.

And basketball players are not the only athletes sharing the pot of gold. Sports on all levels is a boom industry.

There is no need to look any further than that for the reason sports plays such an important role in American society, providing celebrity millionaires, hundreds of hours of television programming, even many of the expressions used in everyday speech.

Money is the carrot, not just for college athletes nearing adulthood, but for youngsters at the grade school and high school levels who dream of college scholarships, and perhaps a multimillion-dollar professional contract some day.

"In high schools, kids pursue the

dream, not aware that the chance of becoming a lawyer or doctor is much greater than that of becoming a National Basketball Association player," Lapchick said.

"And we're cultivating the illusion that they will play in the NBA" or another of the major pro leagues, he said. "Turn on the TV and we see all these athletes making millions in the pros. But most college athletes are not even getting degrees in areas where they are employed."

Money is the carrot for youngsters who dream of college scholarships, and perhaps a multimillion-dollar professional contract.

playable. It's frightening, and money has a lot to do with it."

A study of high school athletics by Lapchick's Institute for Sports in Society revealed that of the 30 million children participating in youth sports in this country, only 198 will become professionals in any given year. It is like trying to win the lottery.

Despite the odds, youngsters and their parents still dream. It is interesting that during a time when many educators and President George Bush have expressed concern about our deteriorating educational system, the emphasis on sports is increasing.

Lapchick calls the pressurized emphasis on sports a deep and widespread problem.

Among the economically disadvantaged, parents may envision sports as a means for their children to avoid a life of poverty or mischief.

Middle class and affluent parents may tend to stress excellence in sports in much the same manner that they demand excellence in the classroom or in other extracurricular activities such as Boy Scouts.

And certain parents, in every income group, are susceptible to living vicariously through the athletic achievements of their children, who score the touchdowns they

dreamed of scoring when they were young.

For coaches and administrators in high school and college, success with the teams they produce is a means of furthering a career and gaining recognition from the public and their peers.

"It's not whether you win or lose but how you play the game," used to be the golden rule of sports.

Winning at any cost has replaced it in many institutions, resulting in scandals at the college level. Student-athletes in major college sports programs are perceived as athletes first, students second, if at all.

Now it is feared that the trend toward more high-powered and more widely publicized high school sports will cause a proliferation of the same mistakes.

Some say that the critics are overreacting and that the growth of high school sports does not mean following in the footsteps of the college.

With some reservations, the National Federation of State High School Associations, the umbrella organization for 89 percent of the country's public, private and parochial schools, favors exploring the idea of a national championship tournament in any sport.

Warren Brown, the assistant executive director of the federation, said he did not think national tournaments would occur soon. And he disputed the theory that big money would lead to abuses.

"I think comparing more than 20,000 high schools to colleges is an unfair parallel," Brown said. "There is no recruiting, and there is no way in the world that television would introduce the same dollars for high schools as for colleges."

Interviews with coaches, camp directors and benefactors, and television executives paint a different picture.

"You can't mimic the colleges without mimicking the problems," said Paul Savramis, a former college physical education teacher who runs the successful Eastern Invitational Basketball Camp, one of the training grounds for youngsters.

The camp has an enrollment of 760, Savramis said, starting with fifth-graders. It is held in two sessions of one week each at Trenton State University in New Jersey; a week's session costs a participant \$380.



Paul Savramis conducting a basketball camp clinic at Trenton State College in New Jersey.

Pros such as Larry Bird, Magic Johnson and Isiah Thomas have given clinics there (underwritten by the companies whose athletic shoes they endorse). The camp has also sponsored tours to Europe and the Soviet Union for its teams.

Savramis said he tried to keep the youngsters' athletic goals in perspective, but he conceded that camp is not just fun and games. Poor pressure exists, and parents can spoil the experience for their children.

"I always ask the parent, 'Who's applying, you or your son?'" Savramis said. "If it's the parent who's pushing, I recommend them to another camp."

"Sports should be just for enjoyment," he said. "But we've stripped the magic off the magic kingdom. Sports can never be spoiled any more. There is so much damage that can be done, harsh words, embarrassment, almost child abuse. The subtle pressure for the kid to succeed is always there."

Still, Savramis thinks the benefits outweigh the negatives. "You can still have realistic goals, to play sports for a lifetime but go to college, too," he said. "I'm a big believer in that."

Now youngsters are choosing between games and education at increasingly earlier ages.

Frank Mickens, a former basketball coach at Boys and Girls High School in Brooklyn who is now the school's principal, talked about how he had encouraged a promising 6-foot-8-inch (2.03-meter) sophomore to attend summer school last year to improve his grades.

"But he wanted to go to a summer basketball camp," Mickens said. "These kids are dreamers. We provide tutoring support here for our kids after school. We teach them test-taking techniques. But I don't know if they are making the effort."

Mickens cited peer pressure as playing a role in the problem. In urban areas, basketball is supreme. He said that basketball players at Boys and Girls are treated like stars. "Kids playing other sports here seem to be doing better in school than basketball players do," he said.

Other high school coaches and educators have similar repudiations about the increasing exposure given to school sports. But despite

paying lip service to the potential dangers of overemphasis, few have rejected the advances being made by television and advertisers.

"Everyone likes to dance with a winner," said Bob Oliva, the basketball coach at Christ the King High School, champion of the New York City Catholic High Schools Athletic Association.

Ranked in the top five nationally, his team has made several television appearances. "People will say, 'My son wants to go to the No. 3 school in the country.' I think the exposure is great if a kid has his head on straight."

But how many high school athletes are capable of handling the increased recognition?

"That's why we are scared to death of it," Ray Nash, director of athletics for the CHSAA Diocese of Brooklyn, said about the trend toward more exposure for high school sports.

"Our society has blown sports all out of proportion but we can't run from it and bury our heads in the sand," Nash said. "Coaches, parents, principals, have to be involved. This is the challenge we face. I don't think we're going to lose it."

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Who Will Protect
High School Athletes
From Exploitation?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Where is Bruce Gehlke now that we really need him? For those who never had the pleasure, the late Bruce Gehlke was a legend at Mineola High School on Long Island, a winning coach and a zealot about protecting athletes from outsiders, namely me.

After reading about growing pressures in high school sports, I found myself wishing the big lug was running the National Federation of State High School Associations.

I'd like to hear what he would have to say about television offering big bucks for national tournaments all over the country.

Gehlke and I bumped heads more than a quarter of a century ago when I worked for a newspaper that rightfully believed in interviewing high school athletes.

A reporter never knew what he might find — maybe a young Jim Valvano, now the coach of North Carolina State, doing a song-and-dance as a freshman on his father's Seaford High basketball team. Maybe a laugh. Maybe a tear. Maybe a reflection of what it was like to score the winning goal.

At Mineola High, what you got was arms folded across the muscular chest of Bruce Gehlke, who looked like Mr. Clean with a smirk.

"It's been nice talking to you!" Gehlke would growl when a journalist approached.

Many coaches were afraid of letting high school students speak for themselves. How innocent those fears seem today, when every maker of sneakers and greaseburgers is waiting to sponsor school games.

And school board presidents, superintendents, principals, athletic directors, coaches, parents and local boosters think television tournaments will put a little excitement into their lives. It's got to be more exciting than running a gym class. Or educating children.

Don't get me wrong. I love the intensity of high school sports. I'm hopeful about the return of the New York public schools' basketball final to Madison Square Garden next week, after 17 years.

But I would submit that a state tournament is the natural boundary for high school sports. Let's pass a law. If a team can get there comfortably in a bus, it's tolerable. Sending high school teams winging around the country is an abuse.

There are already so many abuses: intense competition among private schools for "disadvantaged" youth, who usually turn out to be very tall and very fast; recruiting for eighth-graders.

The colleges have become a feeder system for professional leagues, at great cost to integrity. We have coaches accused of sending \$100 bills to parents of prospects. We have agents lurking on campus, signing up athletes, who are exploited by taking a pressure job with low pay and few legal rights.

Now this national plague is spreading to the high schools. Athletes are learning that it is acceptable to cut corners to stay eligible.

Teachers will be under pressure to change the grades of flunking students, so the high school can qualify for a tournament. When newspapers start running national ratings of the top 25 high school teams, they are part of the problem.

But television is the big culprit. It will make a lot of high school officials do things they might not have thought of on their own.

Be in Florida on a Wednesday night? Ten thousand for our scholarship fund? Sure, we can get the kids out of class for a few days.

Who will protect children from being exploited? The National Federation, based in Kansas City, Missouri, supposedly represents 89 percent of America's secondary schools. It has traditionally opposed national tournaments, but Bruce B. Durbin, the executive director, recently said, "I think times have changed. I'm not as opposed to it as I once was."

When the cable networks offer big money to create national tournaments to fill air time, I'd like to think somebody would stand in the doorway, arms folded, and growl, "It's been nice talking to you!"

BOOKS

THE GRAND FAILURE: The Birth and Death of Communism in the Twentieth Century

By Zbigniew Brzezinski. 278 pages. \$19.95. Scribner Book Companies, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

THE COMING SOVIET CRASH: Gorbachev's Desperate Pursuit of Credit in Western Financial Markets

By Judy Shelton. 246 pages. \$22.50. The Free Press-Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BOTH these articulate books attest that the Soviet Union and, by extension, world Communism are now in serious trouble. But they contradict each other in subtle yet provocative ways.

It's simply all over for Communism, writes Zbigniew Brzezinski — formerly President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser and now a professor of government at Columbia University — in his new book, "The Grand Failure: The

Birth and Death of Communism in the Twentieth Century

The Soviet Union itself is in a state of "disunion," its leadership having finally realized the sterility of the Communist system as set up by Lenin and built upon by Stalin, Brzezinski asserts. Yet by rejecting only the Stalinist past and attempting merely partial measures of reform, Mikhail S. Gorbachev now finds his country in a double bind, the author says. It has "continued to lose its ideological appeal" without gaining "domestically the wide-ranging freedom to recoup through a genuinely systemic reform."

In "The Coming Soviet Crash: Gorbachev's Desperate Pursuit of Credit in Western Financial Markets," Judy Shelton, a research fellow at the Hoover Institute, takes an even closer look at the Soviet Union and declares its crisis to be even more acute than does Brzezinski.

Breaking down the figures of published Soviet budgets since 1970, she reveals that behind their apparently growing surpluses lie annual deficits that represented more than 30 percent of total revenues in 1985, or the equivalent of \$180 billion.

To relieve the distress caused by too much money chasing too few goods — which, because prices in the Soviet system are fixed and hence cannot rise, manifests itself as a scarcity of products instead of the more familiar form of inflation — Gorbachev has had two options, Shelton writes. He can improve the productivity of labor, that is, get workers

to produce more for the same amount of pay. Or he can improve the productivity of capital, by attracting funds from outside the system.

The extraordinary degree to which Gorbachev has reversed traditional Soviet practice and resorted to borrowing from the West, concludes Shelton, is only further evidence of what desperate trouble his country is in.

But while Shelton and Brzezinski concur on the Soviet Union's difficulties, they disagree over what these troubles imply. Brzezinski believes that the death of Communism is now inevitable. The West can spur along the process of disintegration by promoting the cause of human rights, he suggests. And now that the genie of freedom has been released from the bottle of Communist totalitarianism, he says, it can't ever be forced back in.

Shelton, by contrast, is highly apprehensive about the future threat of Soviet Communism. In the second half of her book, instead of spelling out what she means by the scintillating "crash" of her title, she devotes her text to deploring the West's too easy accession to what she calls Gorbachev's devious acquisition of loans. She warns that any form of investment in the Soviet Union can ultimately be used to finance arms.

Whatever the prospects, these two books offer occasion for stimulating thought, if not exactly for celebration.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A YEAR ago Jay Feigus of Middletown, New Jersey, apparently set a world record for the oldest winner of a substantial competitive event of any kind. Playing in Pitson, Pennsylvania, with Edwin Utan of Scranton, Pennsylvania, he won a one-session Open Pair Championship at the age of 95.

Ten days ago the record was broken by, who else, Jay Feigus. He returned to Pitson with Utan and they successfully defended their title. The record is now age 96, and Feigus says his partner "played perfectly."

The diagramed deal contributed to their victory. Utan bid the North hand aggressively, pushing the partnership to a borderline six no-trump contract which promised a rich match-point reward. This depended essentially on the location of the diamond king, and Feigus as South was able to make an overtrick when he received a heart lead.

He won with the heart jack, finessed in diamonds successfully and cashed the spade ace. He then led to the heart king, and cashed his spade winners for club discards. Then he was able to revert to diamonds and make all the tricks.

Obviously a club lead would have saved the overtrick, and the same is true of a passive spade lead. An attempt to squeeze Asia in the black suits fails.

Feigus plans to go back to Pitson next year, to try for a hat trick and break his own record once again.

NORTH (D)

♠ A 4 2
♥ Q A J 9 7 6 2
♦ K 2
♣ J 7 8 5

EAST
♠ J 7 8 5
♥ Q 3
♦ K 4
♣ A 9 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 4 3
♥ K J 7 8
♦ Q 8 5
♣ Q 7 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	3NT	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♠	Pass
6NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart 10.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



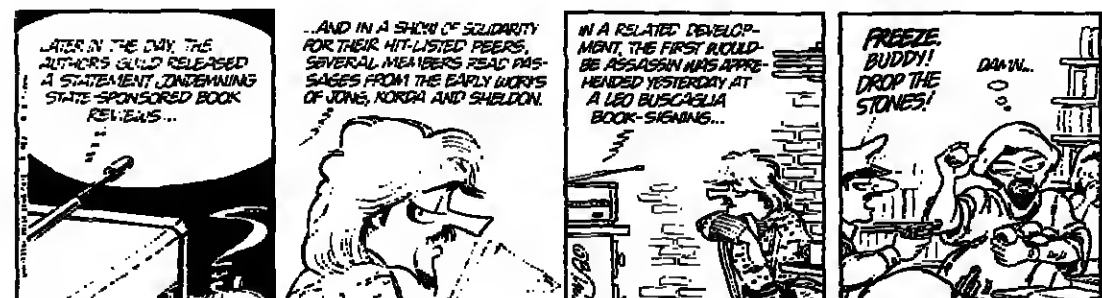
REX MORGAN



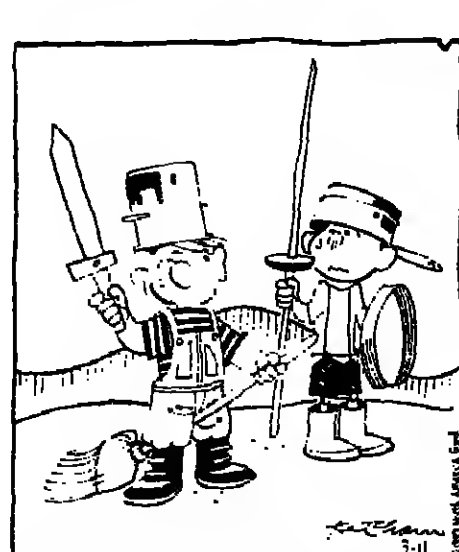
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

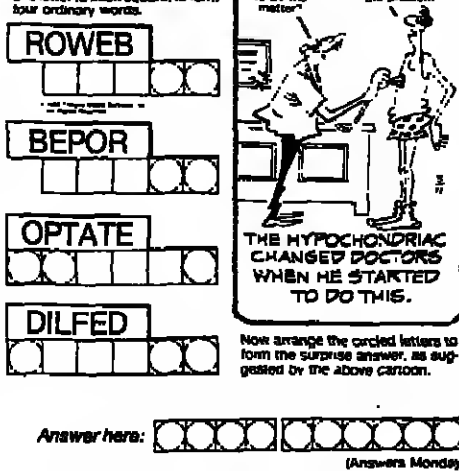


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Bittner Takes Title In Men's Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SHIGA KOGEN, Japan — Armin Bittner of West Germany clinched the World Cup slalom title on Friday with a strong third-place finish in the final men's race of the year.

The 24-year-old, a slalom specialist with two victories earlier this season, had a total time of one minute, 32.69 seconds. (See Scoreboard)

This was 0.37 off the pace set by the winner, Rudolf Nierlich of Austria, but it vaulted Bittner's season point total in the event by 15 points to 117.

Bittner finished ahead of Alberto Tomba of Italy, who picked up 12 points for a total 112 by taking fourth with a combined time of one minute, 32.91 seconds.

The race was held on an icy course with 58 gates in the first run and 56 in the second.

The championship was the first for Bittner, and capped a spectacular year. He placed second in the world championships in Vail, Colorado, last month, and was third in the world championships last year.

He won his first race in December 1986.

"It has been one of the hardest moments of my career," Bittner said afterward. "I was so nervous and confused during the race. It

meant a lot for me to win this title, which is the greatest achievement one can reach in our specialty."

Bittner would have lost the title had he finished behind Tomba and his second heat time was only eighth best, but it was quick enough by 0.22 seconds.

"I knew before my second run that Alberto had a good run, and this put a lot of pressure on me," Bittner said. "I had a good start, but I had some problems keeping my rhythm towards the end."

Nierlich, 23, was the winner of the slalom world championship in Vail. His leading performance of one minute, 32.37 seconds gave him fifth place in the slalom standings this season with a total of 65 points.

He confirmed his status as the most successful slalom and giant slalom specialist of this season. He won six events, more than anyone else in the technical events.

"I'm delighted with the victory. Many people wanted to win, and I'm glad it was me," Nierlich said. "It's the last race of the year, so I just tried to prepare myself mentally and concentrate on my skiing."

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg started at Shiga Kogen on top of the slalom standings with 106 points, but ended third after he dropped out because of a series of mistakes early in the first race.

He had already clinched the overall and downhill World Cup championships and had hoped to emulate Jean-Claude Killy's feat of four titles in one season by taking both the slalom and giant slalom here. Killy won the four in 1967.

He will share third place with Norway's Ole Christian Furuseth, one of the season's hottest newcomers.

Furuseth, who clinched the giant slalom cup on Thursday, finished second on Friday with a total time of one minute 32.61 seconds. That boosted his overall season point total to 185, just one point behind Tomba, who finished third overall.

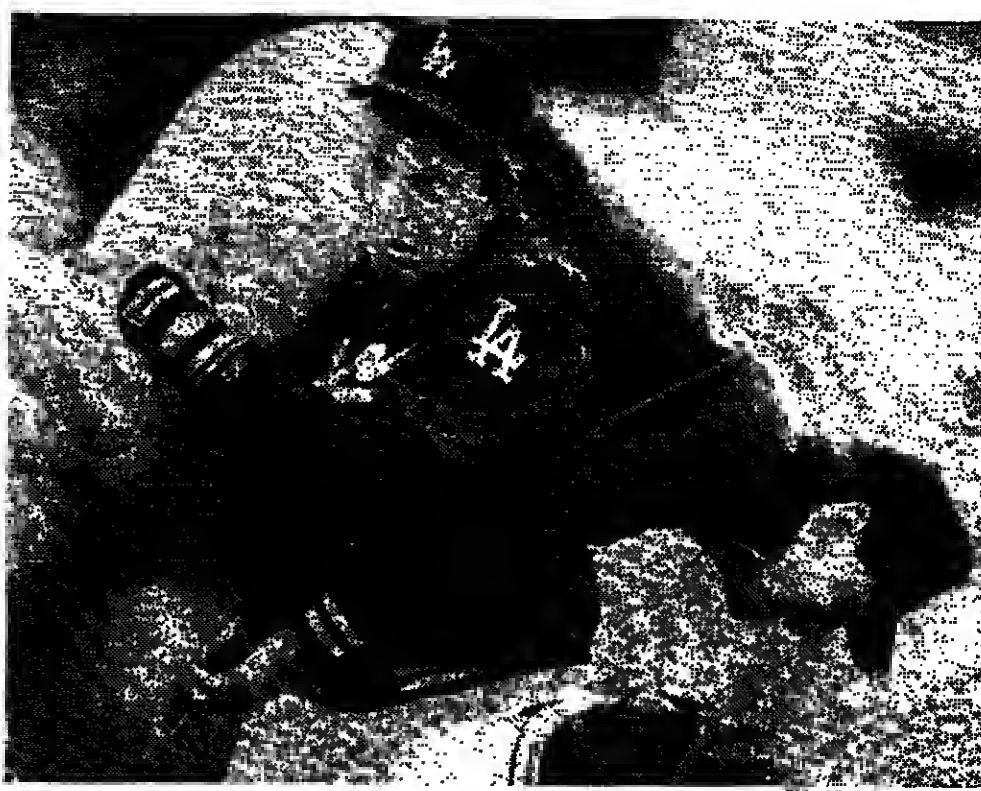
"I had a great season in slalom — I finished them all in the top 10," Furuseth said. "It may be difficult to be as consistent next year."

Tomba, the sensation of 1987-88 when he won two World Cup titles and two Olympic gold medals, missed the slalom cup by a scant 0.23 seconds.

"I was unlucky again as so often this winter," he said. "I was too slow this morning. I should have fought harder."

"Second place in the slalom standings is not bad, but a win would have changed a lot for me after all the disappointments I had to swallow this year. I may have to train harder before the start of the next season."

The women's slalom is to be held Saturday, with the favorite, Vreni Schneider, attempting a record-breaking 14th victory in one season. (Reuters/AP)



Tracy Woodson gives a lift to Orel Hershiser during Dodgers workout in Vero Beach, Florida.

Ueberroth Prepares for Exit

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — A tanned and relaxed Peter Ueberroth, saying his administration had involved "a lot of substance and not much style," began saying his formal good-byes to baseball Thursday.

Ueberroth's five-year term as commissioner officially will end March 31, and while he insisted he would remain active until then, several times Thursday he referred to his sports career in the past tense and to A. Bartlett Giamatti, his successor, as "the commissioner."

In a wide-ranging interview, he criticized owners for their winter of wild spending, insisted again he knew nothing of a conspiracy to kill free agency and said he hadn't decided on a future career.

Ueberroth also repeated earlier statements by Giamatti that baseball is moving forward on expansion and that a timetable for adding two National League teams would be announced this summer.

He said he hoped franchisees would be awarded after a new labor agreement is negotiated next year and that teams would be on the field "in the early '90s."

"I think Bart (Giamatti) has it in hand," he said. "I would be disappointed if, by the conclusion of labor negotiations, there was no plan for naming teams."

Ueberroth, 51, leaves after one of the most controversial and prosperous runs in baseball history. He entered as a self-confessed problem solver and leaves with that reputation pretty much intact.

One of his final press conferences produced answers that were concise and short of emotion —

much as his five years have been. This month ends a 10-year career in sports that began with five as head of the Los Angeles Olympic organizing committee. Where to now?

He said he didn't know, although he acknowledged that several corporations had approached him about high-level positions.

"I have no plans other than, once April 1 gets around, to spend a weekend golfing with three friends," he said. "After that, I'll start looking around, and use my energies to start looking at some opportunities."

He said baseball appealed to him because it was a troubled institution, one beset by drug problems and red tape. Today, it is not, and while Ueberroth made some enemies, he surely must get credit for some of its improvements.

Five years after five teams were losing money or considering relocation, all are making money.

And there's more flowing in. Attendance is at record levels. Ueberroth's management team recently negotiated a four-year, \$1.08-billion deal with the CBS network and a four-year, \$400-million contract with the ESPN sports cable. Licensing and merchandising revenues, which were zero when Ueberroth took over, are soaring.

He said he would again warn owners, who are meeting here for two days, about curbing spending.

Although owners have three times been found guilty of conspiring to end free agency, Ueberroth said it wasn't the threat of monetary damage awards that worried them.

"It was the new TV contracts," which don't take effect until 1990, he said. "They've been very good at spending money before they have

it. When I came here, they spent a lot of money before they had it."

After the 1984 season, the freest market was alive and well, but after the 1985, 1986 and 1987 seasons, it was virtually nonexistent. Arbitrators have ruled the owners guilty of collusion, and millions of dollars in fines probably will be rewarded.

"They can spend their money however they please," he said. "It's a free society. To the arguments of whether they acted in concert or not, they didn't with me. I don't believe there's any way they went into any room and made any agreement in any way, shape or form."

"I'm not criticizing the arbitrator. He makes his decision based on facts. I think the union side organized the facts very effectively, but I don't think these people could agree on anything significant."

He picked off his accomplishments one by one: The game is profitable; ticket prices have risen by an average of only 60 cents; stadiums have non-alcohol sections; his marketing, licensing and corporate sponsorship departments have a framework for profits in place that should serve the game for years.

He said baseball had been something that he loved, as well. He will continue to attend games, both in his native Los Angeles and in New York, where he will keep a second residence.

"If you look back at these five years, there was a lot done," Ueberroth said. "They weren't a lot of fun and they didn't affect the field of play. There's a right person for a right time in every institution's history, and what I think I was able to do was attract some people and some ideas into the game."

Francis Makes Plea For Truth On Drugs

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Ben Johnson's coach, after eight days of detailing steroid use by the sprinter and other Canadian athletes, left the witness stand Friday with a plea for other coaches and athletes to tell the truth about drugs and help clean up the sport.

Charles Francis, during his testimony before a Canadian commission investigating drugs and sports, said Johnson took steroids since 1981 at his recommendation and knew they were banned.

"I love the sport," Francis said after urging others to follow his lead in exposing the use of banned substances.

He conceded during his testimony that he had turned Johnson and other athletes onto anabolic steroids. He said he did it to keep them competitive with others using the body-building substances.

The coach was the first witness at the hearing which was called after Johnson lost his 100-meter gold medal and world record at the Seoul Olympics when he tested positive for steroids.

Ontario Associate Chief Justice Charles Dubin, who is leading the inquiry, described Francis's account of nearly a decade of steroid use by his athletes as a "very sad story."

The judge said he was concerned that young athletes by learning to cheat in one area are tempted to do so in other areas later in life.

"It's a very dangerous course to embark upon," he said.

The senior commission counsel, Robert Armstrong, announced that the next witness, when the hearing resumes Monday, would be champion woman sprinter Angela Taylor-Lessajko.

Francis said she was the first of his athletes to use steroids in 1979 while Johnson and two other male athletes started steroid programs in 1981.

Johnson's lawyer asked Francis on Thursday whether he was aware that Johnson's personal physician detected a mild swelling in the sprinter's left breast in the fall of 1987 and that Johnson told the doctor he did not use steroids.

The coach, who has said repeatedly that he did not believe steroids had harmful side effects at the low doses and regulated cycles in which his athletes used them, replied he did not know about that visit.

Francis said his main concern was his athletes' well-being, but Johnson's lawyer, in two days of often heated questioning, asked repeatedly how much the coach knew about steroids.

He also repeatedly questioned the coach about Johnson's abilities to understand such concepts as anabolic steroids.

Stenmark: 'I Will Never Think Back'

Reuters

SHIGA KOGEN, Japan — Ingemar Stenmark was undiminished when he failed to finish his final World Cup race on Friday, a reaction that would once have been unthinkable.

And it is precisely because of this lack of disappointment that the Swede, who will be 33 next month, has decided to end alpine skiing's most glittering career.

For the past 16 years, Stenmark has been racing the World Cup circuit, setting records that may never be broken. But, his skin weathered beyond his years, he will not race again next season. His competitive thirst is quenched at last.

"I don't have it anymore. If I win now it's not like before. Ten years ago I wanted to win so badly," Stenmark said in an interview after failing to complete the first run of a slalom here.

In slalom racing, where skiers weave their way through a series of gates while hurtling down mountains at high speed, motivation is more than half the battle.

"In this sport you have to give 100 percent," Stenmark said. "To win requires unending devotion."

"It's sometimes only hundreds of seconds. If you're one second behind you're maybe tenth or fifteenth."

"It's very hard mentally," added the Swede, who speaks four lan-

guages but is a man of few words.

Stenmark will make his final international appearance in a parallel race here on Sunday, capping a career in which he won 86 World Cup titles, three overall World Cup titles, two Olympic gold medals and three world championship crowns.

The remarkable career began on March 3, 1974, when he started 73d in the field and finished second in his World Cup slalom at Voss, Norway. In December of that year he posted his first World Cup victory, a slalom at Madonna di Campiglio, Italy.

During his heyday, from 1975 to 1984, Stenmark was always the man to beat in the technical events. He did not lose a single giant slalom in the two years he won the 1980 Olympics, scoring 15 straight victories in that discipline.

He competed in a total of 270 World Cup events, finishing nearly two-thirds of them in the top three.

He became a national hero, a living legend whose races, televised live in Sweden, brought the nation to a halt.

He says his most treasured moments came in 1980 when he captured gold medals in the slalom and giant slalom at the Olympics in Lake Placid, New York.

But few triumphs can be sweeter than when he won a World Cup giant slalom in Aspen, Colorado, last month.

"It was fantastic because this is the last season. It's nice to win a race to show that you can still be good. It was not only to show the people but for me too."

"I was afraid to leave the scene as a loser like other big stars," he said after the victory.

Stenmark believes his career records will be difficult for others to emulate.

"I think it's very hard now to win a lot of races," he said. "One slider can be good in one year and the next year there is someone new who is skating better."

His closest rival, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, is far back with 34 victories, including nine combinations.

In 1980 Stenmark, already a millionaire thanks to commercial endorsements, followed the example of tennis star Bjorn Borg by moving to Monaco, escaping Sweden's high taxes.

In retirement he will continue to earn handsomely, promoting ski products for the Yugoslav firm Elan and for Goldwin of Japan.

"It's time to lead a quieter life, to do what I like most: nothing," said Stenmark.

"It will be great to live a more relaxed life, not to have the pressure that you have to perform well in the race, to have to do well all the time."

"I will never think back."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	40	19	.678
Philadelphia	32	27	.550
Boston	29	30	.492
Washington	26	34	.433
New Jersey	23	37	.377
Charlotte	15	45	.250
Central Division			
Cleveland	44	15	.744
Detroit	41	18	.719
Minneapolis	39	20	.683
Atlanta	34	24	.583
Portland	30	28	.517
Chicago	34	24	.583
Indiana	16	42	.276

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	37	23	.617
Houston	32	28	.533
Dallas	31	27	.534
Denver	26	34	.433
San Antonio	12	44	.250
Miami	6	50	.103
Pacific Division			
L.A. Lakers	41	18	.719
Phoenix	37	22	.625
Seattle	34	24	.583
Golden State	34	24	.583
Portland	30	28	.517
Sacramento	16	44	.250
L.A. Clippers	11	49	.183

THURSDAY'S RESULTS			
Sacramento	10	26	26-96
Philadelphia	24	34	27-106
Boston	8-1	8-20	52, Anderson 8-14 24-102
Portland	17-17	26	26-96, Adams 1-10 26-96
7-17-14 18, Richmond	Sacramento 40	(Tiedle 15, Philadelphia 52	52 (Gmynski 12, Assists: Sacramento 24
K-Smith 5), Philadelphia 27			
Cleveland	26	26	27-114
Golden State			
Portland 12-26 11-26	26	26	26-96
Price 12-26 11-26	26	26	26-96
Richmond 6-12 12-20	26	26	26-96
Cleveland 55	26	26	26-96
Golden State 24	26	26	26-96
Richmond 26	26	26	26-96
Philadelphia 26	26	26	26-96
New Jersey	19	22	23-96
San Antonio	23	24	24-112
Portland 17-16 8-22	26	26	26-96
Warrior 8-21 8-21	26	26	26-96
Hinton 8-11 6-22	26	26	26-96
San Antonio 8-21 8-21	26	26	26-96
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